A PLAYNE TREATISE TO LEARNE IN A SHORT SPACE THE FRENCHE TONGVE, *DEVIDED IN TWOO BOOKES.*

IE VIS EN esperance.

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CVM PRIVILEGIO.

A TRESILLVSTRE ET PVISSANT SEIGNEVR, MONSEIGNEVR, EDOVARD SEYMOVR BARON DE BEAVCHAMP ET CONTE DE HERTFORD.

MOnseigneur, le cœur qui est accõpaigné de quelque bonne volunté, ou enuers Dieu, ou enuers les hommes, se sent tousiours esguillonné à faire chose qui puisse apporter instruction ou commodité aux autres. Or combien que ie confesse franchement que ie ne suis pas tel, que ce qui procede de moy, soit digne de venir en la lumiere des hommes: Toutesfoys considerant, que nostre deuoir est de nous esuertuer (selon le peu qui est en nous) pour nous employer à vn bien commun, I'ay bien voulu en faire vn essay en ce mien petit traité, touchant nostre langue Françoise: Il est vray que ce n'a esté sans en estre requis de plusieurs, l'es-

quelz meſme m'ont employé pour l'apprendre, & ont eſtimé que mõ labeur leur auoit grandement profitté, au iugement deſquelz i'ay beaucoup deferé, & ne leur voudroy refuſer, rien qui fuſt en mon pouuoir. Mais encores que la choſe, leur ait eſté aggreable, ſi eſt ce qu'il me ſembloit ne ſatisfaire, au bon vouloir que i'ay en leur endroit & de tous ceux de ce Royaume floriſſant. Neantmoins eſtant conſeillé voire perſuadé de mes amis (leſquels l'ont diligemment leu & trouué qu'il ſeroit profitable) ie me ſuis d'auantage enhardi de le mettre en auant. Cependant d'autant qu'il ſera expoſé au iugement de pluſieurs, & ne ſera hors du danger de beaucoup de detractions, tellement que s'il n'a la faueur de quelque grand & vertueux perſonnage, à grand peine pourra-il paſſer ſans eſtre naure. A ceſte cauſe, Monſeigneur, conſiderant les vertuz excellentes (deſquelles voſtre grandeur eſt ornée, qui la rend encores plus reſpectable, & la debonnaireté qui conuie vn chaſcun de ſe mettre en voſtre protection, i'ay prins la hardieſſe de le vous preſenter

senter humblement, tant à fin d'estre fauorisé & soustenu de vostre autorité, que pour le receuoir (tel qu'il est) selon vostre grande benignité, & de tel vouloir, comme par moy vostre treshumble seruiteur vous est offert & presenté, non qu'il soit digne de vous, ou que vous en puissiez receuoir quelque profit, veu que vous parlez autant bien & elegamment Francois qu'on sçauroit aemander. Mais attendu qu'il peut apporter vtilité à d'autres qui desirent d'apprendre nostre langue, & qu'estes vn de ceux qui procurez & aimez autant le bien & commodité d'un chascun, comme le vostre mesme, ie m'assure que pour ceste cause vous y prendrez à tout le moins quelque contentement, & principallement s'il aduient qu'il puisse profitter à messeigneurs voz enfans: Car c'est ce que ie desire de tout mon cœur, & prie Dieu qu'ainsi soit. Quisera (vendroict monseigneur, où ie prendray congé de vous pour le present, prest auec vne affection à vous faire, & à eux, treshumble seruice, comme des à present ie m'y voüe, non pour vn temps, à la façon de ceux qui ne

parlent que de la bouche, mais de tout mon cœur & toute ma vie: Car le salaire de telle obligation est perdurable, à cause qu'il procede de vertu. Priant Dieu qu'il me face la grace de faire chose qui soit digne de vostre Excellence & debonnaireté, & qu'il vueille par sa grande bonté & grace infinie vous donner, Monseigneur, toute largesse de ces benedictions & à toute vostre Noble posterité.

Vostre treshumble & tresaffectionné seruiteur G. Ledoyen De la Pichonnaye.

A playne Treatiſe to *learne in a ſhort ſpace the Frenche tongue*

(.3.)

THere be two and tvventie letters in the French tongue, the which wee will expounde after the order of the croſſe row, hauing firſt made to be vnderſtanded how they ought to be pronounced euery one by it ſelfe, then ioyned with others in any woorde: and afterwardes, vvhen they doe keepe theyr ſounde, and vvhen they doe loſe it, or chaunge it, for herein conſiſteth all the difficultie of the tongue, my reſpect in this vvorke is to ſtraungers and ſpecially to Engliſhe men, for vvhome I vvrite, vvhich marueyle (& not vvithout cauſe) for that often times vve doe not ſounde our letters, according to their ovvne nature, but doe chaunge them into an other ſounde,

ſounde, and ſometime vve doe not onely ſo alter them, but leaue them vnſounded euen as if they vvere not vvritten. Firſt therefore they muſt preſuppoſe that it is the nature of the tongue as of many other, and alſo of their ovvne, and they maye not denie it, for experience doth ſhevv it, I vvill not ſay in ſome vvordes but almoſt in all, and yet they can yelde no other reaſon for it, than vſe. But I do hope in this my Treatiſe to do more concerning our tongue, not for to prayſe or extoll it, but to endeuour to ſatisfie them, that are ſo delirous to learne it, and to ſtirre them vp the rather ſo to doe, for that hereby my minde is (vvith the grace of God) to reach them: and I vvill yelde them a reaſon, vvhy this letter here is ſounded and that letter there is not, and vvhy a letter is pronounced in one place, and not in another, & alſo by vvhat reaſon this letter here is rather ſounded vvith that letter there, then vvith another, and to conclude I vvill omitte nothing (if I can)

can) that may be profitable & neceſſarie for Engliſhmen to knovv forthvvith, to reade vvell, to pronounce, and ſpeake Frenche. For I vvill applie my ſelfe to them and to reſolue the doubts that they may mooue, vvherof oftentimes I haue reaſoned vvyth certayne, vvhome I dyd ſo anſvvere, that for the moſt part I contented them: in ſo much that already knovving ſome part of their mind of this matter, it vvill bee the eaſier for me to make them vnderſtand it, cõferring herein their tongue vvith ours, and giuing them examples thereof, for thereby the matter ſhall be vnto them more & more manifeſted, vvhich being done, I ſhall thinke therein to haue much eaſed many that vvere ſo loden vvith difficulties and doubts (that they did ſee in our Frenche Grammars, that they vvere conſtrayned to giue ouer and leaue all vyen, ſeeing them ſelues deceyued by their Teachers, vvho promiſed vnto them mountaynes of golde, and made them beleeue that the

tongue

tongue vvas ſo obſcure as none coulde be more, but vvith the labour and induſtrie, that they ſhoulde take, they vvould make it eaſie for them: and all this came to nothing, and yet to a very great thing, conſidering the harme and tediouſneſſe that the learners receyued thereof. Likevvyſe I truſt I ſhal againe encourage thoſe that vvere in the vvay to learne it, the vvhich I vviſhe vvith all my hart: For I deſire nothing elſe in this vvorlde, but the profite and furtherance of euery one, and the rather by cauſe it is a deede of charitie, of the vvhich the Heathen alſo haue had ſome naturall inſtinct, as may be ſeene by their bookes, that they haue left vnto vs in vvriting, vvhere they all crie vvith one accorde, that vve are not onely borne for our ſelues, but for our Parents, for our Countrey, and for all thoſe that doe vs good, & that ſhevv themſelues charitable vnto vs. Novv of devvtie I ought to procure the profit of them of this Countrey, for the great benefits that vve doe receyue

of

of them,& let no man thinke that I doſet forth this for any other occaſiō, that is to ſaye, for lucre or any other vayne thing, for he ſhould be much deceaued,& alſo I vvoulde accuſe him of the ſame vice. For euen as he that hath his mouth out of taſte, thinketh that euery thing that he eateth is alſo euill ſauouring and corrupted, euen ſo it is of thoſe that delight to reprehēde other, vvhich they neuer could doe except they vvere ſtuffed and defiled, yea rotten vvith vices, vvhich they vvolde caſt (if they coulde) vpon others. Therefore I pray thē to leaue of ſuch fopperies, for ſo they may be called, and let them beſtovve their tyme in goodneſſe, if they vvill that men eſteeme of them, as they vvoulde be eſteemed of. As touching the reſt, if their peruerſe nature vvill needs be occupyed in ſuch their biting actions, the truth wil byte thē ſo hard, that their good name ſhall firſt feele the ſame and vvill make them to be cut vvith their ovvne ſvvorde. For that vvhich mooued me to,

take

take this matter in hande, vvas the great
loue and affection that I beare to Englishmen, and also the request of many Lords and Gentelmen, vvyth vvhome I haue spent much tyme, being conuersant and communicating vvith them, of the pronounciatiõ of our tongue, so that I durst not say them naye, although I haue not beene much trayned vp in theyr tongue. But they haue promysed me, that if I doubted of any vvorde, touching the conferring of their tongue vvith ours, or in this translation, that they vvoulde ayde me. So that resting vpon this their aide, and fauour, I dyd not then doubt to enterprise this little Treatise. And as concerning our tongue, if I doe not obserue all thinges as I shoulde, neyther yet content the students, as I vvould, the blame must not be layde on me, seeing that not I alone, but all those that haue vvritten of it, haue not comprehended the forth part of our tongue in rules or precepts: Notvvithstanding that vvhich I coulde not

doe,

doe, as I vvoulde, I haue recompenced by labour as you ſhall ſee hereafter in the order that I keepe, as vvell in the expounding of euery letter, as in the knovvledge of vvoordes, to vveete, of vvhat part of ſpeache they are. But afore vve come to the vnderſtanding of the vvoordes, vvee muſt ſpeake of the letters, of vvhich the vvoordes are formed: to the end that hauing the nature of the ſimple, vve may more eaſily come to the compoundes, as frõ letters, to ſyllables, & from ſyllables, to vvoordes, and from vvordes to ſpeaches. Therefore vvilling to expounde firſt the letters, vve muſt of nature and reaſon begin at, A, for it is the firſt in order, and for to ſee the ſame cleerely I vvill vvrite all our tvvo & tvventie letters in this maner

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. L. M. N. O.
P. Q. R. S. T. V. X. Y. Z.

¶ A playne treatiſe to learne in a ſhort ſpace the Frenche tongue, deuided in two bookes.

Of A.

A Is pronounced playnly of the Frenche men, opening a little more the mouth than Engliſhmen doe. A, ought to be ſounded euerye where, and wyth euerye letter, except whē it is ioyned with, i, and, y, for then it loſeth his ſound, & it is pronounced as this, é, which we call maſculine: as for example of, ai, faire, *to doe* fére, aimer *to loue* émer, plaindre, *to complayne* plendre, of ay, feray, *I will doe* feré, diray, *I will ſay* diré, ayderay, *I will helpe* éderé, and likewyſe in all other words where they ſhall be founde. A, with an accent in this ſort, à, ſheweth that the worde following is a Noune of the Datiue caſe, and ſignifieth in Engliſhe this Article, *To*: as in deede it is the Article of the datiue caſe in our tongue, as in this example, donnez cela à mō maiſtre, *giue that to my maſter*. Ditez à voſtre Pere, que ie fais bonne chere, *Tell your Father, that I doe make good cheere*. A, without an accent betokeneth the thirde perſon of Verbes of our ſeconde Preterperfect tenſe, as in theſe examples, a dit, *hath ſayde*, a aimé, *hath loued*, a paré,

hath ſpoken, and ſo of all ſuch like. And laſt of all, A, alſo is a note of the thirde perſon, and ſingular number of this Verbe, ay, *haue*, as Il a mon liure, *He hath my booke*. Il a authorité, *He hath authoritie*.

Of B.

B, is pronoũced in this maner, bé, as if the é, were alwayes ioyned with it, although that it be not there, neither ought to be there: but it is the nature of it ſo to be pronoũced in our tongue. B, among the vowelles is alwayes pronounced, and at the beginning of wordes; except at the ende, and when it is before ſome conſonant. An example of the wordes where it is at the ende: as Plomb, *Leade*, and ſuch lyke, of thoſe where it is in the middeſt: as debte, *debte*, debuoir, *dewtie*, bycauſe that, u, in this place after, b, is made a conſonant.

Of C.

C, is pronounced as this worde, Cé, & kéepeth his pronounciation in all wordes. It is true, that when it is written wyth a halfe circle vnderneath, then it is pronounced as, S, and this is, when it is ioyned with, a, and, o: as ſçauoir, *knowledge*, Françoys, *Francis*, façon, *faſhion*. C, ioyned with, t, in the ende of a worde is neuer expreſſed, but in the middeſt,

it,

it is, if it be betweéne two vowelles: as victorieux, *victorious*, acteur, *a dooer*, protecteur, *a defender*, diction, *a woorde*, faction, *a deede*: also when it is ioyned with, h, and, a, it is pronounced: as, sha, an example, champ, *a fielde*, Charretier, *a Charter*, as if they were written thus, *shamp*, *sharrtier*, and so of others.

Of D.

D, is pronoũced as this syllable, dé, the which is expressed in all wordes, except certayne, aswell in the beginning as at the ende. An example of those, where it is founde in the beginning and not pronounced: as aduocasser, *to pleade*, aduenir, *to come*, adiourner, *to adiourne*, aduiser, *to aduise*, aduertir, *to aduert*, adiouster, *to adde*. Of, D, at the end: as profond, *deepe*, rond, *rounde*, grand, *great*, quand, *when*, as if profond & the other were written with, t, in this sort profont, &c.

Of E.

E, is pronounced diuersly in our tongue bycause we make two sortes of E, the one masculine, & the other feminine, in such sort, that according as it is, so is it pronounced. We will speake then first of the nature of é, masculine: which is pronounced playnly & more strongly than the other, as the worde wherein it is

more playnly declareth, the which may yet more easily be cõceyued of them chiefly, that vnderstande the Latine tongue. For our, é, masculine, is lyke their latine, e, which they sounde in the ende of their wordes: as me, *me*, te, *the*, se, *himselfe*, Domine, *O Lord*, amare, *to loue*, and so of all the other. The which, é, besides this carryeth a marke euident ynough, which is a sharpe accent in this sort, é, so that a man shall neuer fayle to know it by this meanes, seeing it so noted ouer the heade. As touching the e, feminine, it is harde to pronounce it bicause that it hath not any signe that shoulde make it to be knowne: And especially, the Englishmen cannot pronounce it at the ende of their wordes, bycause they be not accustomed so to doe, as may be seene in these words sorte, concorde, able. But I woulde requyre them to accustome themselues to pronounce it, and in place that they make but one syllable of sorte, that they make thereof two, and so of other the like. And would aduertise those that haue studyed the Latine tongue to pronounce the sayd, e, femini. as they pronoũce, e, in the second syllable of verbes of the thirde Coniugatiõ: as in facere, *to doe*, legere, *to reade*, dicere, *to say*. Nowe beside these two sortes of, é, e, there is yet founde an other different, not-

notwithstanding from the other two: and it is alwayes before S, be it at the beginning, in the midst, or at the ende of woordes: and is pronounced betweene a, and, e, as the Latinistes doe this diphtonge, æ, which may and ought to be thus written, ę, as in these woords ęstre, *to be*, fenęstre, *a windowe*, aupręs, *neare*. Now since we haue tolde how they are pronounced, it is necessarie (following our order) to see whither they keepe their pronounciatiō and whither they alter not: é, masculine neuer chaungeth his sounde, nor this, ę, neuter: but, e, feminine is chaunged, as when it is ioyned with, n, and, m, in one & the selfe same sillable, for then it is pronounced betweene, e, and, a, turning yet more vpon, a, than vpon, e: as, entendement, *vnderstanding*, as if it were written with, a: thus, antandemāt, Empereur, *an Emperour*, as Ampereur, except in these woordes bien, *well*, mien, *mine*, tien, *thine*, sien, *his*, rien, *nothing*, combien, *although*, where it keepeth his owne pronounciation.

Of F.

F, is pronoūced as this woorde here effe, which is expressed almost in al woords except some, to weete, those where it is put before, S, as for example, beufs, *beefes*, oeufs, *egges*, vifs, *quicke*,

fugitifs, *fugitiues*, for otherwyse if, S, dyd not followe, it shoulde be expressed.

Of G.

G, is pronoũced in our tongue as this syllable Ié, compounded of, I, a consonant, and, é, masculine, which letter ought to be obserued diligẽtly of Englishmen. For this is it where with they finde themselues much combred, and especially when it is ioyned with, i, and, e, for then we pronounce it otherwyse than they doe: they pronounce it as the Grékes, and as we doe ke, ki, as for example: *geue* and *gif*. but a Frenchman woulde pronounce *geue*, as if it were written thus Ieue, by our I, consonant. So that Englishmen ought to note vpon this that alwayes and so often as they shall sée in our tongue, g, ioyned with, e, or, i, they must pronounce it, as an, I, cõsonant: as in this worde gelte, *gesture*, gift, *lyeth*, and all other such lyke, as if they were written in this sorte Ielte, Iift. Those which are exercised in the Latine tongue maye easily learne it, for we pronounce, g, euen as the Latinistes doe the, g, when it is ioyned with, e, æ, i: as, gerò, *I behaue*, gigno, *I beget*. There remayneth to obserue of this letter, g, that whẽ it goeth before, n, of necessitie it must be spelled and ioyned

ned togither with, n, following, and not with the letters going before, striking the rouse of the mouth with the rote & flat of the tongue, and so ioyne togither these two letters: as thus, compa-gnon, and not compag-non, these three, gua, gue, gui. ought also to be well noted of the Englishmen, who in them would pronounce the, u, as in this worde guarentir, *to warrant*, guarir, *to heale*: But they must take great heede of it, and pronounce them, as if u, were not there at all, & as it were thus written garentir, garir, euen as they doe pronounce this worde *Gabriel*, or any other worde in their tongue which is writte by, ga, an example of gue, as in this worde guerre, *warre*, whereof the first syllable must be pronounced, as they pronounce the first of this worde *gene*, except in this worde, arguer, *to argue*, where, u, is pronounced, an example of, gui: as guider, *to gayde*, deguiser, *disguyse*. For there, gui, is pronoũced as Englishmen doe the first, gi, of Gilforde, it is true that there are some wordes excepted from this Rule of gui, where, u, is pronounced: as esguillon, *a stinge*, esguille, *a needle*, esguiser, *to sharpen*. G, in the ende of the worde, is not pronoũced as g, but in a maner as c: as in long, *long*, as if it were thus written lonc, g, is not also pronounced in this

wozde cognoiſtre, *to knowe*.

Of H.

H. is pzonounced in Frenche, as Engliſhe men pzonounce this wozd, aſhe, which is called freſne, in our tongue: it loſeth his pzonoũciation in the beginning of wozdes, which be of two, thzée, and foure ſyllables: as homme, *a man*, honneur, *honour*, habillement, *garment*, heures, *houres*, except ſome, where it is pzonounced, as in hache, *a ſpeare*, hachis, *a gallymawfrye*, haine, *hatred*, hazard, *hazard*, hardi, *hardie*, hatif, *haſtie*, haſte, *haſte*, and in wozdes of one ſyllable it is alwayes pzonounced: as hors, *out*, hault, *high*, and ſo of others lyke. Alſo it kæpeth his pzonounciation being ioyned togither with all the letters, except with, p, r, t, foz with thoſe it is not pzonounced at all, an example of, p: as phantaſie, *fantaſie*, philoſophie, *philoſophie*, phiole, *viall or bottell*, phiſicien, *a phiſition*, and then, p. and, h, take the ſignification of, f, an example of r: as Rhetoricque, *Rhetorike*, of, t: as thalent, *a talent*, Theatre, *a game place*, threſor, *treaſure*.

Of I.

Wée dwe not pzonounce I ſo bzode, as Engliſhmen dwe, which in déede pzonounce it ſo

it so, that it sæmeth to them which are not accustomed to heare thē, that they pronoūce this diphthonge, oi, ei, and, ai, in such sort that they haue also such a pronounciation in their latine, as in this worde Domini, *Lordes*, which they pronounce, as if it were written in this sort domainai, and so of others. And therefore to pronounce it well as the Frenche men, Spaniards, Italians, & specially they, which speake yet somewhat naturally the Latine tongue and consequently haue better the pronounciation than those which speake it but by arte. They must then straynę the tongue more than they dwe, and therewith strike a little, onely agaynst the rouf. of the mouth and agaynst the fore teeth in opening them a little that they may eschue this brode & grosse sounde that they haue accustomed to giue vnto it. We haue, I, a vowell, and, I, a consonant as the Latines haue, I, a vowell is before the consonantes: as Ignorant, *Ignorant*, Imagination, *Imagination*. I, a consonant is knowne by this, that it goeth before a vowell in one and the self same syllable: as jamais, *neuer*, jeunesse, *youth*, jaloux, *ielous*, jadis. *sometime*, ja, *already*, jeter, *to cast*, jouir, *to enioy*, joieux, *ioyous*, juste, *iust*.

L, alone by himselfe is pronounced as this worde elle, which Englishmen must obserue, seeing by this worde they may see how they must pronounce it more openly: I meane alone, for a double ll, is not pronounced so openly, & specially if these diphthongs, ai, oi, ei, and, ui, go before it, and any other vowell followe it, & then it must be pronounced with the flat of the tongue touching the rouse of the mouth, as yong Schollers doe pronounce the first syllable of luceo, *I shine*, the seconde of saluto, *I salute*: as for example, bailler, *to giue*, veiller, *to watche*, grenoille, *a frogge*, bouillir, *to boyle*, and when it is betweene simple vowelles: as fauille, *a sickle*, bille, *a bille*, fille, *a daughter*, and so of other, except ville, *a towne*, syllabe, *a syllable*, also, l, simple is pronounced in all places, as a liquide, that is l, m, n, r, sauing when it is before a Consonant in one and the selfe same syllable, and then it loseth his pronunciatiõ, as in these wordes fils, *a sonne*, fols, *fooles*, fault, *a fault*, aultre, *an other*.

Of M.

M, is by it selfe pronounced in this sorte emme, as if it were a worde of these two syllables, and it is alwayes pronounced except at the ende of wordes where it is chaunged onely

onely into, n : as nom, *a name*, Adam, *Adam*, Abraham, *Abraham*, for you must pronounce them as if they were written by, n, thus non, Adan. &c. M. also after, e, is pronounced as, n: as Empereur, Enpereur, *an Emperor*.

Of N.

N, ought to be pronounced as this worde of two syllables, enne, the which is pronounced in all wordes aswell at the beginning, as in the middest, and at the ends : bycause it is a liquide, except, notwithstanding in the thirde persons of Verbes of the plurall number. For there, n, before, e, is neuer pronounced : example aiment, *doe loue*, aimoyent, *did loue*, aimerent, *loued*, aimeroyent, *shoulde loue*, aimassent, *had loued*, as if they were written without, n, in this sorte aimet, aimoiet, aimeret, aimeroyet, aimasset.

Of O.

O, is a vowell which is pronounced after our fashion in all tongues : And therefore I will not stay more therupon, I will only say that it keepeth his pronounciatiõ in all places except in a diphthong. For then it is chaunged into é, masculine : as cõgnoistre, *to know*, congneistre, œuure, *a worke*, euure.

Of

Of P.

P, is a consonant which is alone pronounced as this syllable, Pé, which being put before another consonant is not pronounced, except in, apte, *apté*, also, p, before, h, and a vowell loseth his sounde, for it is pronounced, as, f, an example philosophe, *a philosopher*, as if it were written by, f, thus, filosofe, and so of other the lyke.

Of Q.

Q, is pronounced as, cu, which is alwayes joyned with, u, and, a, u, and e, u, and, i, u, and o, and notwithstanding you may not say, quã, quë, quï, quõ, quü, as in Latine, Italian, or Englishe, but, qua, must be pronounced as if it were written with, k, and, a, in this sort, ka, as for example quattre, *foure*, as, kattre, banqueter, *to banquet*, as banketer, antiquité, *antiquitie*, antikité, quo, and, quu, are not pronoũced as ko, and, ku, but as, co, ſ, cu, as it is easie to sée in these examples quoter, *to cote*, as if it were written, coter, and, quoy, *what*, as, coy, and, quu, alwayes as, cu.

Of R.

R, of his nature is a letter very sharpe and rude, which our tongue cannot easily abyde, we

we temper and mollifie the ſounde of it, for otherwyſe in our tongue it hath no grace. Neuertheleſſe I woulde not therefore you ſhoulde be ſo delicate, that you ſhoulde altogither leaue it, and that you ſhoulde be lyke to the women of Paris, who are ſo nyce that they can not pronounce it wythout hurting theyr mouth (as they thinke) for in ſtéede of ſaying Pere, *Father*, they ſay peze, or, peſe, and in ſtéede of Mere, *Mother*, meze, or meſe, but you muſt kéepe a meane, betwéene both.

Of S.

S, is pronounced as this worde, eſſe, which for the firſt when it is betwéene two vowels loſeth his ſounde, and is turned into, z; as maiſon, *a houſe*, ſaiſon, *a ſeaſon*, as if they were written thus maizon, ſaizon. Otherwyſe it kéepeth his owne pronounciation: but bicauſe it is not pronoũced alwayes, chiefely being before another conſonant: but in few, by reaſon of the cõcourſe of two conſonants, which we thinke to be rude in our tongue, it is very neceſſarie to know in what wordes it is pronounced, and in what it is not expreſſed: For this is it, where the greateſt part of thoſe that deſire to learne our tongue, are hindered, not knowing when they muſt pronounce it, or

leaue

leaue it: which also is harde to know and almost impossible, if it be not by great experience and long obseruation of the wordes. For they dwe but mocke themselues, and deceyue other, that thinke to contayne the same by certayne rules, and to forge them after their owne fansie as may dwe, to the ende to fede men with such vanities. Therefore seeing of two burtheus the lesse is to be taken, I will set forth in the table following by the order of the crosse rowe all the wordes where the, S, ioyned with any consonant in one and the selfe same syllable is pronounced: seeing that there is not of them so many, as there be of them where, S, ioyned with a consonant is not pronounced, for he that knoweth one, knoweth the other: forasmuch as hée that knoweth the nature of one cõtrarie, he knoweth consequently the nature of the other.

A table of all the Frenche wordes where, S, ioyned with an other consonant is pronounced after the order of the letters.

A.

Abstenir, *to abstayne.*
Acoster, *to meete.*
Acostable, *familiare.*
apostume, *an impostume.*
Asperger, *to sprinckle.*
Assister, *to assist.*
Apostat, *an apostatate.*
Aposter, *to become an apostatate.*
Austere, *seuere.*
Auguste, *noble.*

B.

Bastille, *a bulwarke.*
Bastillō, *a litle bulwarke.*
Bosquet, *a groue.*

C.

Celeste, *heauenly.*
Chaste, *Chast.*
Clistere, *a glister.*
Confisquer, *to cōfiscate.*
Consister, *to consist.*
Conspirer, *to conspire.*
Constant, *constant.*
Constellation, *a constellation.*
Constituer, *to appoint.*
Contrister, *to make sad, and those that descende of them.*

D.

Desespoir, *despaire.*
Destiner, *to appoynt.*
Destituer, *to want.*
Detester, *to detest.*
Digestion, *digestion.*
Discretion, *discretion.*
Discret, *discrete.*
Discorder, *to disagree.*
Discours, *a discours.*
Discussion, *a discussion.*
Dispenser, *to dispence.*
Disposer, *to dispose.*
Disputer, *to dispute.*
Distance, *a distance.*
Distiller, *to drop downe.*

distin-

distinguer, *to distinguish*
Distrere, *to withdrawe.*
Distribuer, *to distribute.*
Domesticque, *houshold.*
Disgrace, *disgrace.*
Demonstration, *a demonstracion.*
Descriptiõ, *a descriptiõ.*
Desastre, *mischaunce.*

E.

Embuscade, *a conspiracie, or laying in wait for.*
Escarpins, *pumpes or pinsons.*
Escrimeur, *a fenser.*
Espace, *a space.*
Esperer, *to hope.*
Esprit, *Spirit.*
Estimer, *to esteme.*
Estomac, *the stomacke.*
Escadron, *an araye.*
Esquif, *a boate.*

F.

Festin, *a banquet.*
Fistule, *a fistola.*
Frustrer, *to frustrate.*

G.

Geste, *a gesture.*

H.

Histoire, *an Historie.*
Histrion, *a stage player.*

I.

Inspiration, *inspiration.*
Instable, *inconstant.*
Instamment, *instantly.*
Instinct, *instinct.*
Instinguer, *to prouoke.*
Instruire, *to instruct.*
Instrument, *an instrument.*
Intestins, *the inwarde partes.*
Iuriste, *a Lawyer.*
Iusques, *vntill.*
Iuste, *iust.*
Iurisconsulte, *a lawyer.*

L.

Lustre, *a shewe.*

M.

Manifester, *to manifest.*
Masquer, *to maske.*
Modeste, *modest.*
Moleste, *grieuous.*
Monastere, *a monasterie.*
Monstre, *a monster.*
Muscadet, *muskadell.*

Myste-

Mystere, *a mysterie.*

N.

Nonobstant, *notwithstanding.*

O.

Obscurcir, *to darcken.*

Obstiner, *to be or make obstinate.*

P.

Pasteur, *a pastor.*

Pastenades, *carret roots.*

Persister, *to persist.*

Peste, *plague.*

Postuler, *to requyre.*

Presque, *almost.*

Proscrire, *to write for.*

Prosperer, *to prosper.*

Prosterner, *to prostrate.*

Protester, *to protest.*

Postposer, *to set after.*

Posterieur, *latter.*

Posterite, *posterite.*

Posthume, *one borne after his fathers death.*

Poste, *a poste.*

Postidate, *a daye deferred.*

Q.

Quæstion, *a question.*

R.

Respirer, *to breath.*

Restituer, *to restore.*

Restaurer, *to restore.*

S.

Superstition, *superstition.*

Suspect, *suspect.*

Suspendre, *to hang.*

Sustenter, *to susteyne.*

Subministrer, *to serue vnder.*

T.

Testament, *a testament.*

Testicule, *a stone.*

Testifier, *to testifie.*

Testonner, *to rid with a tombe.*

Transcrire, *to write out.*

Transformer, *to transforme.*

Transgresser, *to transgresse.*

Transmettre, *to transmitte, or send ouer.*

Transmuer, *to remoue*

from one place to another. Transporter, *to transport.*
Transposer, *to transpose.* Trike, *sad.*

As for these foure last letters following, that is to say u, x, y, z. There are not founde any wordes which begin ne by them, where S, ioyned with an other consonaint is pronoūced, beholde therfore all that I coulde gather vppon this letter, S, that myght be profitable and necessarie for the studentes.

Of T.

T, is pronounced as this worde, Té, which in all wordes kéepeth his pronounciation except in the end of nounes, wherin it is not expressed, but in the end of verbes it is pronoūced softly, to the ende that é, masculine be not sounded after it, so that to saue this, we may not strike much with the tongue against the roufe of the mouth, but as litle as a man can, not opening the mouth to much, for feare of falling into the fault of the Bourguignions Wallons, which pronounce it so strongly that of a worde of two syllables they make three: as of mengent, *they eate*, they will make mengenté, donnent, *they giue*, donnenté. Therfore I aduertise you to pronounce this letter,

T,

T, rather to softlye, than to muche for our tongue requyreth it.

Of V.

V, is pronoūced in shutting the mouth and closing the lippes rounde togither, which is both a consonant and a vowell: a consonant, when it is before an other vowell: as vous, *you*, voſtre, *yours*, voir, *to see*, & a vowell, when it is before a Consonant: as lustre, *a shewe*, doucement, *sweetly*, rude, *rude*. Now we must note, that as it is a vowell, it is not pronounced after, q, nor after, g, as for example of, q, quantité, *quantitie*, quattre, *foure*, which wordes Englishe men must pronounce, as if they were written by, k, and, a, in this sort kantité, *kattre*: of, g, as langue, *a tongue*, bague, *a ring*, which they must pronounce also leauing the, u, and pronouncing the, e, that abydeth with the, g, as they doe the yr, a, or else betweene both if they were written thus, langa, baga, mittigating notwithstanding, as much as they may the pronounciatiō of the, a, in tourning it vpon, e.

Of X.

Xyis pronounced as if, i, were ioyned togither with it, in this sort, Ixe, which being at

the end of words hath the sound of, S, as cheuaux, *horses*, cheueux, *heares*, beaux, *fayre*, deux, *two*, but in the midst, betwixt two vowels, it hath the signification of two letters that is to say, c, s: as in these words Alexandre, *Alexander*, exemple, *example*, which must be pronounced as if they were written by, c, s, in this maner ecsemple, Alecsandre.

Of Y.

Y, is rightly called of vs by the name of Greeke, for it is also a vowell of ỹ Grékes, which kéepeth in all places his pronotmciation, and is lyke to our vowell, i, being neuer chaunged, but when it is after, a, for then the pronounciation of it is turned into our, e, masculine.

Of Z.

Z, is pronounced as this worde, Zedes, and bicause Englishmen pronounce it as we do, I will not stay any more therein. True it is that at the ende of wordes we pronounce it as, S.

Of Diphthongs.

WE haue fower principal diphthongs, which are chaunged: of which I will speake, for as for the other diphthongs there nee-

néedeth no mention to be made of them, séeing they are pronounced as they be written: the fower are these ai,ei,oi,ui, of which ỳ three first be chaunged into, é, masculine, and the fourth into, i: an example of ai, aimer, *to loue*, emer, of ei, pleindre, *to complayne*, plendre, of oi, congnoistre, *to knowe*, congnestre, of ui, bouillir, *to boyle*. There is yet an other diphthong, which I will not leaue out bicause it is changed also into, é, and that is, œ: as cœur, *a heart*, ceur, œuure, *a worke*, euure, sœur, *sister*, seur.

Of Synalepha.

Synalepha, is a figure by the which, e, feminine is not in a manner pronounced, for when two diuers wordes run togither whereof one endeth in, e, & the other beginneth with an other vowel, the, e, which is at the end, is, as it were not pronounced, and if it be pronounced, it is very little: as in this example bonne annee vous doint Dieu, *a good yeare vnto you giue God*. Il aime à faire cecy, ou cela, *He loueth to doe this, or that*.

Of Apostrophe.

This figure Apostrophe, is alwayes and so often as these wordes of one syllable, to wéete le, te, me, se, de, ne, le, que, ce, do go before other wordes that begin with vowels: For

this vowell, e, which is in the saide woordes of one syllable is eaten vp & taken away bicause of the concurrence & meeting of the vowell in the woorde following, and in the place of that which is so eaten vp, we put this halfe circle, which sheweth the figure of Apostrophe, as for example of, Ie, j'enuoye, *I doe sende*, of, te, je t'ay escrit, *I wrote to thee*, of, me, Il m'a dit, *He tolde me*, Of, se, Il s'est humilié, *He humbled himselfe*. Of, ne, Il n'est point icy, *He is not here*. Of, que, O qu'il est excellent, *Oh how excellent he is*. Of, ce, c'est icy vn don de Dieu, *this here is a gift of God*. Of, le, l'esprit viuifie, *the spirite quickeneth*. we may also heretvnto adde these of one syllable, si, ma, re, & this woorde of two syllables, grande, as for example of, si. S'il est vray je vous croy, *If it be true I beleeue you*. Of, ma, m'amie, *My woman friende*. Of, re, r'amenteuoir, *to remember*. Of, grande, grand' esperance, *great hope*. Grand'e assurance, *great assurance*.

Of the running togither of consonants in diuers woordes.

When two Consonants followe one another, and meete togither in diuers woordes, the one in the ende of a woorde and the other in the beginning of the next word following, the same which is at the ende, is neuer pronounced,

nounced, as for example, Ie me recommande a vos bonnes graces, *I doe commende my selfe vnto your good graces*, which must be pronounced as if, S, were not there at all: in this wyse, Ie me recõmande a vo-boune-graces, but you must therefore pause a little vpon the vowell which goeth before, S, it is true that this rule taketh no place, when after a Consonant which is in the ende of a worde, there followeth a Comma or poynt, bycause then it is pronounced: as in this example, Ie vous remercie messieurs, pour les grands biens, les grands plaisirs, & honnestetez, que vous me faites, sans toutefois, l'auoir merite, *I thanke you my maisters, for the great benefites, the great pleasures, and honesty that you doe to me without, not withstanding, my desert.*

The seconde Booke.

HAuing sufficiently declared the nature of the letters, and howe they be pronounced by themselues, and ioyned togither, and in what places they keepe their pronunciation, and also where they lose it. There remayneth nowe to speake of wordes, and how they may be knowne one from another. And to knowe this well, it is necessarie to see how many parts of speach there be, or kindes of wordes. Of which there are nyne: the article, the Noune, Pronoume, the Uerbe, the Participle, the Aduerbe, the Coniunction, the Prepolition, and the Interiection: Of which we will treate orderly.

¶ Of the Article.

The Article is a certaine waye to guyde and leade vs easilye to the knowledge of the Nownes: for it is as the signe that sheweth the thing signified. There be two sortes of Articles, the one is, vn, *one*, and vne, *one*: and the other, le, *the*, la, *the*. Which Articles haue both gender and number: As for the gender, they haue it, insomuch as euery article is either of the masculine or feminine gender. Of the neuter gender there is no Article in our tongue.

tongue. If they be for the masculine gender, in the singular number they ende in, vn, and in, le, in the plurall, vns, and les, if they be of the feminine gender, they make in the singular number, yne, and la, and in the Plurall, ynes, and, les. Le, is for the Nominatiue case singular of nounes of the masculyne gender: as, le maistre, *the maister*, le pere, *the father*, le fils, *the sonne*, and so of other lyke. La, is for the feminine: as, la dame, *the Ladie*, la femme, *the woman*, la maistresse, *the Maystresse*. For the genitiue case singular, de, *of*, du, *of the*, d'un, *of one*, for the masculine: as, Iesus Christ fils de Dieu, *Iesus Christ sonne of God*. Cecy vient de la bonté du Roy, *this commeth of the goodnesse of the King*. Ie parle d'un homme, *I speake of a man*. For the feminine, de la, *of the* and, d'une, *of one*: as, le mari de la femme, *the husbande of the wyfe*, la beauté d'une dame, *the beautie of a Ladie*. A, *to*, au, *to*, for the Datiue, masculine, and feminine: as, Ie declaray cela à mon maistre, *I declared the same to my maister*, I'ay dit cecy à Marguerite, *I tolde this same to Margaret*. The Accusatiue is lyke the Nominatiue. O, serueth to the Vocatiue, as well masculine, as feminine. Par, *by*, de, *of*, du, *of the*, d'un, *of one*, pour, *for*, de la, *of the*, and d'une, *of one*. The Articles which shew the Ablatiue case of the singular

ſingular number, whereof de,du,d'un, be for the maſculine only: as Il eſt nay de Iean, *he is borne of Iohn*, Il vient du chaſteau, *he commeth from the Caſtell*, Il a apprins d'un bon maiſtre, *he hath learned of a good maiſter*. De la, & D'une, are alſo for the feminine onely. Il ſort de la ville, *he commeth out of the towne*, Il eſt eſtimé d'une femme, *he is prayſed of a woman*. But, par, and pour, are as well for the Maſculine, as for the Feminine. Nowe, le, and, la, for the nominatiue plurall, haue onely, les, which ſerueth them both. Vn, hath vns, and vne, maketh vnes. The genitiue plurall maketh des, *of*, for, the maſculine and feminine, d'uns, *of one*, for the maſculine, d'unes, for the feminine. For the Datiue, aux, *to the*, for the maſculine & the feminine. The Acculatiue is like the Nominatiue. The Vocatiue is like to the Vocatiue ſingular. And the Ablatiue plurall, to the Ablatiue ſingular, which Articles be alwayes ſet immediatly before the Nownes ſubſtantiues: And beſide them, there are alſo many Pronounes, that helpe vs very much for to knowe to diſcerne nounes ſubſtantiues from other parts of ſpeach, of which we will ſpeak hereafter.

Of

THE II. BOOKE.

Of a Noune.

The noune is the name of a thing which may be ſæne, touched, heard, or vnderſtode: as the name of my hand, ỹ name of my body, of a table, of a booke, or other ỹ lyke. Euery noune is eyther Subſtantiue or Adiectiue: The noune ſubſtantiue is the ſame that may be of it ſelfe, and hath no nede to be ioyned with another worde to ſignifie the nature of a thing: for ſimply in it ſelfe and alone, it ſheweth the ſame wholy: as, homme, *a man*, maiſtre, *a maiſter*, pere, *a father*, maiſon, *a houſe*. The noune Adiectiue is that which can ſignify nothing of it ſelfe, but muſt be alwayes ioyned with a Subſtantiue in this ſort, bon homme, *a good man*, heureux maiſtre, *a happie mayſter*, mauuais charpentier, *an yll Carpenter*, malheureux enfant, *an vnhappie chylde*. Alſo a noune ſubſtantiue is deuided into two, into a noune proper, and into a noune common. A noune proper, is that that agréeth to one only thing, and to one onely perſon, as this noune Iean, *Iohn*, is proper onely to all thoſe that are called by this name, and not to others. A noune common is attributed to many thinges: as maiſon, *a houſe*, pere, *a father*, homme, *a man*, liure, *a booke*, table, *a table*, lict, *a bedde*, chappeau,

peau, *a hatte*, bonnet, *a cappe*. noumes ſubſtantiues haue ſixe accidents, that is to ſay, Gender, Number, Perſon, Deriuation, Compoſition, and Declenſon.

Of the firſt Accident.

There be two ſortes of genders, maſculine and feminine, which, as we haue ſayde here before, are knowne by the Articles that go before them, and alſo by their ſignification, of which we will nowe ſpeake. For the maſculine gender, we haue to note, that all names of men, of dignitie, of office, of occupation, of parentage, or affinity, of Monethes, of money, of trées, of little trées (except the Vyne trée) all names of beaſtes male, briefly all verball noumes, or other that belong onely to men, are of the maſculine gender. As alſo all thoſe which belong to thinges feminine, are of the feminine gender: as the names of women, of fruites, of Cities, and others, which we will treate of hereafter according to their termination. All noumes ending in, i, or, y, ain, aire, ant, ent, as, eau, eux, ien, ier, ir, in, oir, vr, eur, ont, or, ond, is, Ils, or in any other conſonant whatſoeuer, are of the maſculine gender, which is eaſie to be knowne: notwithſtanding, although that a man

man maye well comprehende this same in this sort, yet I will not omitte to set downe some examples to make the thing more cleare whereof the question is: as for example of, i, or, y, amy, *a friende*, apuy, *a staye*, enrichi, *enriched*. Of ain, vain, *vaine*, prochain, *neare*, grain, *corne*, humain, *humaine*, Of aire, viaire, *a graue*, affaire. *busines*. Of ant, avmant, *louing*, constant, *constant*, fayneant, *an ydle bodie*, nonchalant, *retchlesse*, vaillant, *valiant*. Of ent, diligent, *diligent*, ornement, *an ornament*, habillement, *an habillement*, argent, *siluer*. Of, as, amas, *a heape*, bras, *an arme*, fatras, *baggage*. Of eau, veau, *a calfe*, pourceau, *a hog*, manteau, *a cloke*, chappeau, *a hat*. Of, eux, vitieux, *vitious*, ambitieux, *ambitious*, couuoiteux, *couetous*, honteux, *shamefull*, amoureux, *amorous*, courageux, *couragious*. Example of, ien, chien, *a dogge*, bien, *good*, maintien, *countenance*, ancien, *an ancient*. Of, ier, sentier, *a footepath*, entier, *whole*. Of in, voisin, *a neyghbour*, cousin, *a cosin*. Of, ir, desir, *desire*, plaisir, *pleasure*. Of, oir, vouloir, *will*, pouuoir, *power*, and so of other terminations, which euery man may see in reading. For it shoulde be more tedious than profitable, to giue example of them all, seeing that euen of themselues they are easie ynough to comprehende, and so this shall suffice for the masculine

line gender. Now of the feminine. All nounes endyng in this, é, masculine, (except costé, a side, and all Participles therein ending,) be of the feminine gender, and those also which ende in, ion, son, and e, feminine, saving that we must except certaine which ende in, e, feminine, & yet are of the masculine gender, the which may be knowne easily by the Article going before: as le pere, *the father*, le frere, *the brother*, and a very fewe others. It is true that all Verbes infinitive ending in, e, feminine, inasmuch as they be made nounes by vertue of the Article which goeth before them, be also of the masculine gender, as, le boire, *the drinke*, le dire, *the saying*, le faire, *the doing*.

Of the seconde Accident.

The number is eyther singular or plurall. The Singular is knowne by the terminations (which I haue hertofore declared) and by the Article: and the Plurall partlye also by the Article, but commonly by his Singular, which ending in any vowel, formeth the plurall by putting to, s, x, or, z, at the ende: as homme, *a man*, hõmes, *men*, merci, *mercy*, mercis, *mercies*, loy, *a lawe*, loix, *lawes*, vertu, *vertue*, vertuz, *vertues*, bonté, *bountie*, bontez, *bounties*, The nounes

nounes Substantiues ending their singular in, m, n, p, r, haue, s, for the forming of their plurall: as in these words, nom, *a name*, noms, *names*, bien, *good*, biens, *goodes*, champ, *a fielde*, champs, *fieldes*, honneur, *honor*, honneurs, *honors*. Those that ende in, eu, eul, al, eau, ail, haue their Plurall in, x, and those also which ende in ault, chaunging onely, t, into, x. Of the noune singular ending in, c, d, f, g, q, t, is made the Plurall by putting to, z. Nowe we must here note, that there are some nounes in our tongue that haue onely but the Plurall, and doe all ende in, s, which shall be one of the notes to make them to be knowne, togither with their Article: as, les Rayns, *the reynes*, les tenebres, *the darknesse*, les meurs, *the maners*.

Of the thirde Accident.

The person is the thirde Accident, which is easie, and therefore we wyll declare it briefly. It is then to be vnderstode that euery noune is of the thirde person: as, homme, *a man*, table, *a table*, pierre, *a stone*, boys, *woode*, liure, *a booke*, maison, *a house*.

Of the fourth Accident.

Euery noune substantyue eyther is derined of an other Substantiue, or of an Adiectiue, or of a Verbe. Nounes diminutiues that end in,

in, ette, are deriued of nounes feminines that ende in e, feminine: as of Ieanne, *Ione*, Ieannette, *little Ione*. Of femelle, *a female*, femelette, *a liotle female*. Also those nounes Deriuatiues that ende in, ceau, come of nounes ending in on: as of, lion, *a lyon*, lionceau, *a little lyon*, larron, *a theefe*, larronceau, *a little theefe*, heron, *a herbn*, heronceau, *a little heron*, except homonceau, *a little man*; whych commeth of this word homme, endyng in, e, feminine. There be other names Deriuatiues that descend of names Primitiues ending in, on, whych notwithstanding ende not in, ceau, as the other going before, but in et, as of garçon, *a boye*, garçonnet, *a little boye*, cochon, *a pyg e*, cochonnet, *a little pigge*, and in, ette, as of, chanson, *a song*, chansonnette, *a little song*, maison, *a house*, maisonnette, *a little house*. Those nounes that ende in a consonant, make their diminutiues in et, as, corps, *a bodie*, corpset, *a little bodie*. Other nounes ending in, e, feminine, and yet be of the masculine gender, doe forme their Diminutiues, by putting to, t, with the, e, as signe, *a marke*, signet, *a little marke*, liure, *a booke*, liuret, *a little booke*. Of those nounes that ende in, eau, doe come such as ende in, el, or in, et, as of aigneau, *a lambe*, aignel, or, aignelet, *a little lambe*, oiseau, *a byrde*, oisel, or, oiselet, *a little byrde*.

byrde, tonneau, *a tunne*, tonnel, or, tonnelet, *a little tunne*, bandeau, *a thing to blindfielde*, bandel, or, bandelet, *a little thing to blindfielde*. Last of all, those nounes which signifie the seasons of the time, doe forme their Diminutiues by a double, ee, as, an, annee, *a yeare*, matin, matinee, *a morning*, iour, iournee, *a daye*, nuit, nuitee, *a night*. Nounes perteyning to men, or to the masculine gender endyng in, ard, forme their Diminutiues in, eau, as, bastard, *a bastarde*, bastardeau, *a little bastarde*, bragard, *a ruffler*, bragardeau, *a little ruffler*, paillard, *a whoremonger*, paillardeau, *a little whoremonger*. And of those we also deryue nounes of the feminine gender, in adding, e, to, ard, as, paillard, *a whoremonger*, paillarde, *a whore*, bragard, *a man ruffler*, bragarde, *a woman ruffler*, bauard, *a pratler*, bauarde, *a woman pratler*. We finde of them others endyng in, aige, whych are deryued of nounes of diuers terminations, as, corde, cordaige, *a corde*, baggue, *a bagge*, baggaige, *baggage*, fruit, *fruite*, fruitage, *fruitage*, bende, *a bande*, bendage, *binding*. Some doe ende in, aille, as, couardaille, *a cowardly multitude*, which commeth of, couard, *a cowarde*. Some come of latine words, by adding only to them, n, as of this latine word, pronuntiatio, *pronunciation*, we make a Frenche worde,

by addition of, n, in this sort, pronunciation, of, perditio, *perdition*, perdition, of, consolatio, *comfort*, consolation. Of Adiectyues as well masculyne as femmyne, ending in, e, feminine, are deryued nounes ending in, té, wyth, é, masculyne, as of, humble, *humble*, humilité, *humilitie*, facile, *easie*, facilité, *easinesse*, lasche, *cowardly*, laschete, *cowardlynesse*, graue, *graue*, grauité, *grauitie*, except some that ende in, esse, as for example, of foible, *feeble*, foiblesse, *feeblenesse*, triste, *sadde*, tristesse, *sadnesse*, sage, *wyse*, sagesse, *wysedome*. Some ending in, ent, or, ant, doe forme their Diminutyues by chaunging, t, into, c, and therevnto addyng, e, femmyne, as, prudent, *prudent*, prudence, *wysedome*, constant, *constant*, constance, *constancie*. There be many other Adiectyues, of whych are formed manye nounes whych we will handle in their place when we shall speake of the Adiectyue. It resteth now to see those nounes which be formed of Uerbes. Of all the Preterimperfect tenses, of the present tense of Uerbes, are formed nounes, chaunging, oys, (in whych they ende) into eur, as of parloys, *I did speake*, parleur, *a speaker*, faisoys, *I did*, faiseur, *a doer*, disoys, *I sayde*, diseur, *a sayer*. And some in, ement, as of parloys, *I did speake*, parlement, *a speaking*, sentoys,

I did

I did feele, sentiment, *a feeling*. Some nounes are formed of the Infinityues, chaunging their termination into, ure, as, engendrer, *to ingender*, engendrure, *generation*, nourrir, *to nourishe*, nourriture, *nourishing*, escrire, *to wryte*, escriture, *wryting*.

Of the fifth Accident.

Euery noune is eyther simple or compound, the simple is it that is by it selfe, wythout beyng ioyned with another worde or sillable, as homme, *a man*, femme, *a woman*, liure, *a booke*, table, *a table*. As touching nounes compound, there be of them three sortes, some are compounded of two perfect words, as beau pere, *a father in lawe*, bellemere, *a mother in lawe*, gentilhomme, *a gentleman*. Others are compounded of two wordes imperfect, as this worde, Dimanche, *Sunday*. And those of the last sort, are also compounded of two, wherof the first is imperfect, and the other is perfect, as for example, in thys worde licol, *a halter*.

Of the sixth Accident.

The declenson of nounes in our tongue, is very easie, seeyng that it hath but two terminations in all cases, the one in the singular, the other in the Plurall. Therfore for all the

nounes, I wyll set here but one declenson, by the whych all may be declyned, so that he that knoweth to declyne thys noune, may declyne all the other.

The singular number.

Nominatiue and accusatiue.	Chartier, *a Carter*,	the masculine.
	Le Chartier, *the Carter*.	
	Chartiere, *a woman Carter*.	the feminine.
	La chartiere, *the woman Carter*.	
	Vn Chartier, *one Carter*.	masculine feminine
	Vne Chartiere, *one woman Carter*.	
the Gen. & Ablati. case.	De Chartier, *of a Carter*.	for the masculine.
	Du Chartier, *of the Carter*.	
	d'un Chartier, *of one Carter*.	
	De la Chartiere, *of the woman Carter*.	the feminine.
	d'une Chartiere, *of one woman Carter*.	
The Datiue case.	A Chartier, *to a Carter*.	the masculine.
	Au Chartier, *to the Carter*.	
	A la Chartiere, *to the Carter*.	the feminine.
	A vne chartiere, *to one carter*.	
The Vocati. case.	O Chartier, *O Carter*.	the masculine.
	O le Chartier, *O the Carter*.	
	O Chartiere, *O Cartreſſe*.	the feminine.
	O la chartiere, *O the Cartreſſe*.	

The

The Plurall number.

the Nom. & Accus.	Chartiers, *Carters.*	the masculine.
	Les Chartiers, *the Carters.*	
	Chartieres, *women Carters.*	the feminine.
	les chartieres, *the womẽ carter.*	
the Genit. & Ablati.	De Chartiers, *of Carters.*	the masculine.
	Des Chartiers, *of the Carters.*	
	De chartieres, *of womẽ carters.*	the feminine.
	Des chartieres, *of the women.*	
The Dative case.	A Chartiers, *to Carters.*	the masculine.
	Aux Chartiers, *to the Carters.*	
	A Chartieres, *to womẽ carters.*	the feminine.
	Aux Chartieres, *to the women.*	
The Vocatiue cas.	O Chartiers, *O Carters.*	masculin.
	O Chartieres, *O women carters.*	femini.

By this declenſon a man may eaſily decline all other nounes aſwell Subſtantiues, as Adiectiues and Comparatiues, aſwell of the Feminine as of the Maſculine Gender.

Of the noune Adiectiue.

Folowing the order of nature, we will handle the Noune Adiectiue, after the Subſtantiue, for in our tongue it is alſo ſet cõmonly after, as depending of the Subſtantiue the which it doth in déede, as it appeareth by his

nature and definition, where it is sayde that it cannot be, nor signifie any thing of himselfe, if it be not ioyned with a Substantiue, we will then treate thereof in the best & easiest maner possible. For it must be confessed that it is somwhat hard, specially to shew by a certayne rule how it may be knowne & discerned from the Substantiue, except it be in vnderstãding the sense of the sentence where they shall be founde togither. And then a man shall see easilye, which of the twoo names, (which are ioyned togither without a particle copulatiue, or this worde, de,) is the Adiectiue. Besides, we say that the Adiectiue in our tongue goeth most often after the Substantiue, for that, it is as a signe, or qualitie, agreeing to the substantiue: as, cheual blanc, *white horse*, pain brun, *browne bread*. Notwithstanding it is not so in all adiectiues, for some of them go before the Substantiue: as, bon, vin *good wyne*, bel homme, *a faire man*, the other be put and placed before and after the Substantiue, as it seemeth good, which the reader may better obserue in reading, than otherwise. Adiectiues haue fyue accidents, that is to say: Gender, Number, Comparison, Declension, and Derivation.

Of

Of Gender.

A noune Adiectiue hath the masculine and feminine Gender as the substantiue. As touching the mascul. Gender, it shall be knowne by the termination, for all the Adiectiues that ende in any Consonant whatsoeuer, and in whatsoeuer vowell, except in, e, feminine, be of the masculine Gender. Also there are manye of them, which ende in, e, feminine, that neuertheless are of the masculine Gender, but those being taken awaye, all the other that end in, e, feminine, be of the femin. Gender: as, belle, *faire*, blanche, *white*. excellente, *excellent*, ronde, *rounde*, grande, *great*, longue, *long*, and other such lyke saying some that be of the doubtfull Gender, that is to say, aswell of the masculine as of the feminine: as braue, *braue*, difficile, *harde*, facile, *easie*, and all the Adiectiues ending in *able*: as, probable, *probable*, abominable, *abhominable*, equitable, *righ:full*. fauorable, *fauorable*.

Of Number.

The Number, shalbe easie to know by that which I haue sayde of it vppon the nounes Substantiues: for who so knoweth the one, knoweth the other, seeing that herein they be

a like, & that of the adiectiue is partly knowne by the termination, as that of the Substantiue, and also by the substantiue, wherof it dependeth and which is next to him. For if the Article sheweth that the Substantiue, is of the singular number: it shall follow that the Adiectiue, that is ioyned with it, by the same meanes shall be of the singular nũber: as le bon homme, *the good man*, you may sée, bon, which is of the singular number, as also the Article, le, sheweth: les bons hõmes, *the good men*, bons, is of the plurall Nũber, as it is also manifest by the Article, les. Briefly, to speake in fewe wordes, the Adiectiue agréeth with his Substantiue in Gender, in Number, and in case, as in Latine.

Of the Comparison.

The Adiectiues that receyue Comparison, may be knowne easily by these particles, plus *more*, or fort, *very*, which go before them, the which is a generall rule, sauing in these two, bon, *good*, and, mauuais, *euill*, which we call irregular, bicause they be not as the other: for bon, maketh his Cõparatiue, meilleur, *better*, and mauuais, maketh, pire, *worse*, but as touching their Superlatiues they be of the same that others be. The Adiectiues that signifie dimi-

diminishing haue for their Cõparatiues these wordes, moins, *lesse*, & moindre, *lesser*, & those which signifie excesse, haue this particle, trop, *to*, as trop grand, *to great*, trop long, *to long*. The superlatiues are knowne by these words, tres moult, *most*, or issime, as some doe now say, as for example of, tres, & of, moult, tresbon, or moult bon, *very good*, tres excellent, or moult excellent, *very excellent*. Of those that ende in issime, as bonissime, *excellent good*, grandissime, *passing great*, excellentissime, *most excellent*.

Of the Declenson.

For bycause that the Declenson of nounes Adiectiues is like to that of the Substantiues, I will sende you to that which I haue sayde here before of it. For he that knoweth how to decline a noune substantiue, knoweth how to decline a noune adiectiue, seeing ỹ it varieth no more in his cases, than the Substantiue.

Of the Deriuation.

I will not stay much vpon this Accident, seeing it should be but to cõsume a long tyme for a small thing, and therfore you shall content your selues herwith to be aduertised, that some be deriued of nounes Substantiues: as of, barbe, *a beard*, barbu, *a bearded man*. Other Adiectiues of other Participles: as of, honorant,

norant,

norant, *honouring*, honorable, *honourable*. But we néede not breake our braynes ẽ whence they come, so that we know they be Adiectiues, and what they signifie, for with tyme and experience the other may be learned,

Of the Pronoune.

A Pronoune, is a part of speache or kinde of worde veric lyke to the Noune, which men vse, to shewe things that are vnderstode by it. Nowe the better to knowe this kinde of worde called a pronoune, we must know how many of them there be, & for the playner declaring of them, we will set downe these sixe sortes: Primitiues, Verbatiues, or Possessiues, Interrogatiues, Relatiues, and Demõstratiues, wherunto may be ioyned Partitiues, Distributiues, and Numeralles.

Of the Primitiue.

There be seauen Primitiues, Ie, *I*, tu, *thou*, or vous, *you*, Il, *He*, for the masculine, elle, *shee*, for the feminine, l'on, *on*, and, se, *it*, whereof these three laste, serue aswell for the masculine as the feminine. And it must be noted (as we haue sayde) that they be alwayes ioyned with Verbes to declare what persons there be vnderstanded, whither the first, the seconde, or else

else the thirde. But it is verie requisite to knowne whither they be put before or after the Uerbes. For Englishmen might therby be incumbred, bycause that they doe set them alwayes after verbes, except in the Nominatiue case, where they be formost, but in Frenche they be alwayes before the Uerbe in what case soeuer they be. Furthermore, they haue foure accidents Number, person, Gender, Declenson.

Of the Number.

As touching the Number, I will make no long discourse for that they haue the singular and plurall, as nounes and other partes of speache, which are declined.

Of the Person.

They haue three Persons, Ie, for the first, Tu, or vous, for the seconde, Il, elle, l'on, on, se, for the thirde.

Of the Gender.

The first and the seconde (which be, Ie, and, Tu, or vous,) be aswell for the masculine as for the feminine, elle, is onely for the feminine, Il, for the masculine, and the three other last that is l'on, on, se, are indifferently for the masculine and feminine.

Of

Of the Declenſon of, *Ie.*

For the ſingular.

Nominatiue, Ie, or moy, *I.*
Gen. & Abla. de moy, or à me, *of me.*
Datiue, à moy, or me, *to me.*
Accuſatiue, moy, or me, *me.*

It hath no Uocatiue.

For the plurall.

Nominatiue, Nous, *We.*
Genitiue & Ablatiue de nous, *of vs.*
Datiue, à nous, *to vs.*
Accuſatiue, nous, *vs.*

Of the Declenſon of, *Tu.*

For the Singular

Nomin. Tu, *thou*, toy, or vous, *you.*
Genitiue & Abla. de toy, *of thee*, de vous, *of you.*
Datiue, à toy, *to thee*, te, à vous, *to you*, or vous.
Accuſatiue, te, *thee*, vous, *you.*
Uocatiue, O toy, *O thou.*

For the Plurall.

Nominatiue & Accuſa. vous, *you.*
Geni. & Ablatiue, de vous, *of you.*
Datiue, à vous, *to you*, or vous.
Uocatiue, O vous, *O you*, or vous.

As touching, moy, *me*, and, toy, *thee*, we muſt obſerue that they ſerue ſpecially for anſwers, Interrogations, & Admirations, without

without expressing the Verbe, Ie, and, Tu, and Vous, are alwayes before the Verbe, except when they are Interrogatiues, for then they be after: as dis ie bien? *say I well?* escris tu? *writest thou?* escriuez vous? *write you?*

Of the declension of, *Il.*

For the singular.
- Nominatiue, Il, *he.*
- Genitiue & Abl. de luy, *of him*, le, *him*
- Datiue, à luy, *to him.*
- Accusatiue, le, *him.*

For the Plurall.
- Nominatiue, ils, *they.*
- Genitiue & Ablati. d'eux, *of them.*
- Datiue, à eux, *to them.*
- Accusatiue, les, *them.*

Of the Pronoune, *Elle*, which is for the feminine of the thirde person.

For the singular.
- Nominatiue, elle, *she.*
- Genitiue & Ablatiue, d'elle, *of hir.*
- Datiue, à elle, *to hir.*
- Accusatiue, la, *hir.*

For the Plurall.
- Nominatiue, elles, *they.*
- Genitiue & Ablati. d'elles, *of them.*
- Datiue, à elles, *to them.*
- Accusatiue, les, *them.*

Of Se.

Of Se.

For the singular.
- Nominatyue case lacketh.
- Genitiue & Abla. de soy, *of himselfe.*
- Datyue, a soy, or, se, *to himselfe.*
- Accusatyue, soy, or, se, *himselfe.*

And so of his Plurall.

Se, is put before the Verbe, and soy after, whereunto is ioyned very often thys worde mesme. As to the two other last, which are, l'on, on, they be vndeciyned, and are signes of verbes Impersonals: as on dict, *it is sayd.* on faict, *it is done,* l'on parle, *men say.*

Of Pronounes deriuatiues or possessiues.

We haue of them fiue, mon, *myne,* ton, *thyne,* son, *his,* nostre, *our,* vostre, *your,* whereof from the three first be deryued these femininynes here, ma, *myne,* ta, *thyne,* sa, *hir.* For the two other be as well for the masculyne, as the femimine. To the rest, they haue three accidentes, Gender, Number, Declenson. For the first, they be of the masculyne and of the femimyne gender. Of the masculyne, as, mon, *myne,* ton, *thyne,* son, *his.* Of the femimine, ma, ta, sa. They haue the singular and Plurall number, the singular, as, mon, *myne,* ton, *thine,* son, *his,*

his, ma, *myne*, ta, *thyne*, ſa, *hir*, noſtre, *our*, voſtre, *your*. The Plurall, as, mes, *myne*, tes, *thyne*, ſes, *his*, noſtres, *ours*, voſtres, *yours*, oz, nos, *ours*, voz, *yours*. And they are alſo declyned, but it is without chaunging of the termination in their caſe. True it is that the Article chaungeth, but in ſuch ſoꝛt, as in other nounes that are declyned.

Of Pronounes interrogatiues.

The Pꝛonounes interrogatyues, are, qui, *who*, que, *what*, quel, *who*, quelle, *what woman, or thing*, whych chaunge not the termination in declyning, and therefoꝛe we call them indeclinable, and ſpecially qui, & que, which haue one onely termination foꝛ the ſingular and plurall number. But quel, and quelle, doe baꝛye in the plurall. Foꝛ quel, maketh quels, *which*, and quelle, quelles, *which*. It is alſo to be noted, that they be Relatyues taking away the interrogatiue poynt, and thys woꝛd lequel, *the which*, and laquelle, *the which*, whych make in their Plurall, leſquels, *the which*, and leſquelles, *the which*. Beſides whych there is yet one which is, en, which muſt be well obſerued, foꝛ it is woꝛthy noting, bicauſe that vnder the two letters whych it contayneth, it ſignifyeth ſometymes, not onely two oꝛ

thꝛée

thre wordes, but (that more is) a whole and perfect sentence: and is alwayes put before the Verbe, to signifie and shelve those things which are in question: and also to discerne it, from the Preposition, en, which is before nounes Substantyues, and after the Verbe. An example then of, en, a Relatyue, is thys. I'en parleray, I *will speake therof*, that is to say, I will speake of that thing whereof mention hath bene made: for by this Relatyue, en, an other sentence is presupposed, pronounced of some one that asketh, or demaundeth, as in this other example: Il en fera plus que vous, that is to saye; *he will doe more in this or that, than you.*

Of Pronounes demonstratiues.

There is but one Pronoune demonstratiue, which hath the masculine and feminine gender. The masculine is declyned in all cases of his singular, ce, or, c'est, *this*, as ce personage, *this person*, c'est homme, *this man*: And it must be marked by the waye, that, ce, is put wyth nounes which begyn with a consonant, as ce chien, *this dogge*, ce cheual, *this horse*. And c'est, wyth those that begin wyth a vowell, as ce'st homme, *this man*, c'est œuure, *this worke*. In the Plurall it only hath ces, *these*. The demonstratiue

Fratine feminine hath ceſte, *this*, for the ſingular number, and for the plurall, ces, or, ceſtes, *theſe*. Nowe they haue manye compoundes, which kéepe the ſame faſhion of declyning. It is true that they ende diuerſly, as, ceſtuy-cy, *this here*, ceux cy, *theſe here*, ceſtuy-la, *this there*, ceux-la, *thoſe there*, celuy-cy, *this here*, ceux-cy, *theſe here*, celuy-la, *this there*, ceux-la, *thoſe there*. And for the compoundes of the feminine, ceſte-cy, *this here*, ceſtes-cy, *theſe here*, or, ces-cy, *theſe here*, ceſte-la, *this there*, ceſtes-la, *theſe there*, celle-cy, *ſhe hir*, celles-cy, *theſe here*, celle-la, *ſhe there*, celles-la, *theſe there*. As to theſe two here, cela, *this there*, and cecy, *this here*, they ſerue to ſhew thynges without lyfe: as if you woulde buye clothe, lynnen, or other things wythout lyfe, you aſke (wythout expreſſing the thing) in thys ſort, cõbien cecy? cõbien cela? *how much this? how much that?* ceſtuycy, celuycy, ceſtuy-la, celuy-la, & their feminines, ceſte-cy, ceſte-la, celle-cy, celle-la, ſerue to referre, or to declare a thing, which is not named: as if a man aſke, Qui a fait cela? *who hath done that ſame?* ceſtuy-cy, *this here*. &c. ceſtuy-la, ceſte-cy, ceſte-la. But if the thyng be expreſſed, then it ſhall be ſet betweene this demonſtratyue, ce, or, ceſt, and this lyttle worde, cy, as, qui a dit cela? *who hath ſayde the ſame?* ce bon perſonnage-

sonnage-cy, *this good person here*, ce bon personnage-la, ceſt homme-cy, *this man here*, ceſt homme-la. And for the feminine, ceſte femme-cy, *this woman here*, ceſte femme-la.

Of Partitiues and Diſtributiues.

I finde that of them there be ten principallye, that is to say, aucun, *any*, quelqu'un, *some one*, chacun, *euerye one*, tout, *all*, nul, *none*, tel, *such*, autre, *another*, autruy, *another*, maint, *many*, quelque, *some*, quelconque, *whosoeuer*. The which forme their feminines in adding, e, as aucun, aucune, quelqu'un, quelqu'une, & their Plural in, s, as, chacun, chacuns, tout, tous, nul, nuls. Behold all the chaunging they haue, for in reſpect of ỹ declenſon they be vndeclined.

Of Pronounes of number.

There be infinite Pronouns numerals (that is to say of number) which cannot well be knowne but by vſe, and by the number that they doe note. And they be alſo vndeclyned, and haue diuers terminations, as, vn, *one*, deux, *two*, troys, *three*, quattre, *foure*, cinq, *fiue*, ſix, *ſixe*, ſept, *ſeauen*, huict, *eyght*, neuf, *nyne*, dix, *ten*, onze, *eleuen*, douze, *twelue*, treze, *thirtene*, quatorze, *fourtene*, quinze, *fiftene*, ſeize, *ſixtene*, dixſept, *ſeauentene*, dixhuict, *eyghtene*, dixneuf,

nyne-

vyngtiesme, vingt, *twentie*, and so of other, as well simple as compounde, I saye compounde as well in multiplication of Number, as otherwyse. But it must be knowne, howe men shall knowe them that are not compounded by multiplication, from the simple, and thys shall be partly by their termination, which is, vnie, as, vn, *one*, vnieme, *the first*, deux, *two*, deuxieme, *the seconde*, and so of the other. But some men may aske me, to what end men vse it: to whom I will answere, that it is for the order, the place, or degree of things, that we number: as, le deuxieme, *the seconde*, le troisieme, *the thirde*, le quatrieme, *the fourth*, this is vnderstode in order, as ye see.

Of the Verbe.

The Verbe, is a kinde of worde which is conjugated by modes and by temps, & sheweth the things that haue action and Passiō, as when I say, I'aime, *I loue*, I shewe that I doe some thing in loning, & when I endure and suffer or receaue the friendshippe of any one towardes me, I say Ie suis aimé, *I am loued*. The Verbe is Personall, & Impersonall. The Personall is so called bycause that it is ioyned with persons, or for that it representeth them, to the ende to shewe to whome be-

longeth the action and passion that is signified by it, as in this example, Ie prie Dieu, *I pray to God*, Ie sers à luy seul, *I serue him alone*, beholde the Pronoume, Ie, *I*, which sheweth euidently the person. Now the Impersonall is so called, bycause it is without expressing, or naming any Person: & it may be also called indefinite, forasmuch as it defineth not nor bringeth in any thing doing or suffering, as in these examples here, on dit, *It is sayde*, on faict, *it is done*. And forasmuch as it is easie to know it, we will speake but two wordes before we come to the Personall. Although we ought to handle it at the end, keeping our order, we must then onely obserue one thing for to know it, to wete that so often as these particles, l'on, and, on, be founde before any Verbe, whatsoeuer, that Verbe may be called Impersonall, as for example, l'on dit cela, *men say the same*, on faict telle chose, *men doe such a thing*. But besides these, there be some other Verbes Impersonals where this particle, Il, is put before them, as these fower, Il faut, *it must be*, Il conuient, *it is meete*, Il appartient, *It appertayneth*, Il reste, *It resteth*, there are also others, which haue, Il, before them, but they be formed of the third person of the Verbe Substantiue, which is, Est, is,

and

and an adiectiue, which followeth after it, and Il, goeth before them both, in this sort, Il est necessaire, *It is necessarie*, Il est conuenable, *It is meete*, Il est vtile, *It is profitable*, Il est dourteux, *It is doubtfull*. Il est bon de faire telle chose, *It is good to doe such a thing*.

Nowe resteth to speake of Verbes Personalles with the greatest methode and facilitie that may be, bycause that it is a thing so Intricate (& as I may saye) so confused that men dare not meddle with it, but are discouraged by meanes whereof they attayne not the knowledge of our tongue. And truely I haue found by experience that there be many in this countrey, yea and in ours also, who for want of knowledge of the Verbes, doe euery foote misse, when they speake: which they seeing, are so ashamed, that they stay in the middest of their course, and there leaue all, with the long tyme and great labour that therein they haue spent, the which I haue lamented many times, especially hauing regarde to the great desire and affection that Englishmen haue to learne the tongues, and other vertuous things worthie to be remembred, for this cause I haue beene well willing to take a little payne, to the ende that their good will shoulde not be vayne or frustrate in such sort

that I haue reade and ouer reade, scene and ouer scene, searched agayne and agayne, all the meanes to make them vnderstande howe many sortes of Verbes we haue: and howe they may be knowne, and of what tense they be, and what tense they shew, and how they be formed. For as men say in a Frenche prouerbe: c'est ou gist le lieure, *here it is where the hare lyeth*, & the greatest force of the matter consisteth, that we intreate of, seeing that the Verbes gouerne the Nounes in their cases and make them to haue there full sense: and without them they can signifie nothing, for without the Verbes, they be as confused, and without order: we must note then that there be in our tongue fiue sortes of Verbes, the which are knowne by the diuers termination of their Infinitues: for as many Infinitues as there be of diuers terminations, so many Conjugations we make, for I finde that as they end diuersly in their Infinitues, they haue also diuersitie in their formations, some doe end in er, as aymer, *to loue*, monstrer, *to shew*, others in dre, as tordre, *to wreath*, mordre, *to byte*, in ir, as venir, *to come*, in oir, as aperceuoir, *to perceyue*, in orre, as clorre, *to shut*, and in re, as lire, *to reade*, faire, *to doe*, dire, *to say*.

Of

Of the forming of the Indicatiue moode of Verbes ending in, *Er.* &c.

The Verbes ending in, er, forme the Present tense of the Indicatiue Moode by taking away onely, r, from their infinitiue: as for example, of parler, *to speake*, parle, *speake*, so that putting before, Ie, it signifieth the first Person, and so forth, & is conjugated in this sort, as all the like are.

For the Singular.
- Ie parle, *I speake,*
- Tu parles, *thou speakest,* ou vous parlez, *or you speake.*
- Il parle, *He speaketh.*

The Plurall.
- Nous parlons, *we speake.*
- Vous parlez, *you speake.*
- Ilz parlent, *they speake.*

Of, aimer, *to loue*, we haue also

Singular.
- I'aime, *I loue,*
- Tu aimes, *thou louest,* vous aimez, *you loue.*
- Il aime, *He loueth.*

The Plu.
- Nous aimons, *we loue,*
- Vous aimez, *you loue.*
- Ilz aiment, *they loue.*

Except foure Verbes defectiue: as, aller, *to go*, which forme there Present tense in, ys

greéke in this sort

For the Singular.
Ie vay, *I go.*
Tu vas, *thou goest,* ou vous allez, *or you go.*
Il va, *he goeth.*

the Plur.
Nous allons, *we go.*
Vous allez, *you go.*
Ils vont, *they go.*

Those that ende their Infinitive in, dre, forme their present tense, taking away, r, and e, and adding after the, d, (which remayneth) z, or, s, as of, tordre, *to wreath,* tords, *wreath or twist.*

For the singular.
Ie tords, *I wreath.*
Tu tords, *thou wreathest,* ou vous tordez, *or you wreath.*
Il tord, *he wreathteth.*

Plurall.
Nous tordons, *we wreath.*
Vous tordez, *you wreath.*
Ils tordent, *they wreath.*

Except, attaindre, *to attayne to,* & attendre, *to wait for,* where, d, is also taken away with the r, and the, e, and in their place is put an, s: as of attaindre, *to attayne to,* attains, *attayne,* attendre, *to attende,* attens, *attende,* as for example.

For

For the singular.
I'attains, *I attayne to.*
Tu attains, *thou attayneſt*, ou vous attaignez, *or you attayne to.*
Il attaind, *he attayneth.*

Plurall.
Nous attaignons, *we attayne to.*
Vous attaignez, *you attayne to.*
Ilz attaignent, *they attayne to.*

And ſo of, attens, *I tarye* they that ende in, ir, forme their preſent tenſe in, iens, as of tenir, *to holde*, tiens, *I holde.* Of, maintenir, *to maintayne*, maintiens, *I maintayne*, in this ſort,

For the ſingular.
Ie maintiens, *I maintayne.*
Tu maintiens, *thou maintayneſt*, ou vous maintenez, *or you maintayne.*
Il maintient, *he maintayneth.*

Plurall.
Nous maintenons, *we maintayne.*
Vous maintenez, *you maintayne.*
Ils maintiennent, *they maintayne.*

And ſo of others, but not of all, for there are of one ſort that end in, ir, which forme their preſent tenſe in, is, changing, r, into, s, as cõuertir, *to conuert*, conuertis, *I conuert*, aſſopir, *to waxe drowſie*, aſſopis, *I waxe drowſie*, banir, *to baniſh*, banis, *baniſh*, thus

For the ſingular.
Ie banis, *I baniſh.*
Tu banis, *thou baniſheſt*, ou vous baniſſez, *or you baniſh.*
Il banit, *he baniſheth.*

Plurall. { Nous baniſſons, *we baniſh.*
Vous baniſſez, *you baniſh.*
Ils baniſſent, *they baniſh.*

There muſt alſo be excepted out of theſe here, conſentir, *to conſent*, and ſuch lyke, mourir, *to die*, querir, *to ſeeke*, dormir, *to ſleepe*, which haue their preſent tenſe ending diuerſly: as conſentir, *to conſent*, hath, conſens, *I conſent*, mourir, *to die*, meurs, *I die*, querir, *to ſeeke*, quiers, *I ſeeke*, dormir, *to ſleepe*, dors, *I ſleepe*.

The Verbes Infinitiues in, oir, make their preſent tenſe in, oy, as of, apercéuoir, *to perceyue*, apercoy, *I perceyue*, deuoir, *to owe*, doy, *I owe*, conceuoir, *to conceyue*, conçoy, *I conceyue*, as it appeareth in conjugating them, but one for all ſhall ſuffice.

For the ſingular. { I'apercoy, *I perceyue.*
Tu apercoys, *thou perceyueſt*, ou vous apercéuez, *or you perceyue.*
Il apercoit, *he perceyueth.*

Plurall. { Nous apercéuons, *we perceyue.*
Vous apercéuez, *you perceyue.*
Ils apercéuent, *they perceyue.*

From theſe here, are fiue excepted whereof two make their preſent in, ay, as ſcauoir, *to know*, maketh, ſcay, *I know*, auoir, *to haue*, ay, *I haue*. And thus be they conjugated.

For

Ie ſcay, *I know.*
For the ſingular. Tu ſcays, *thou knoweſt*, ou vous ſcauez, *or you know.*
Il ſcait, *he knoweth.*
Nous ſcauons, *we know.*
Plurall. Vous ſcauez, *you know.*
Ils ſcauent, *they know.*

And, auoir, to haue hath

I'ay, *I haue.*
For the ſingular. Tu as, *thou haſt*, ou vous auez, *or you haue.*
Il a, *he hath.*
Nous auons, *we haue.*
Plurall. Vous auez, *you haue.*
Ils ont, *they haue.*

Which is a Verbe that helpeth the other, as you ſhall ſee. As touching the other three, that is to ſay, valoir, *to be worth*; vouloir, *to will*, and, pouuoir, *to can*, they ende otherwiſe than theſe that went before. For valloir, *to be worth*, maketh his Preſent tenſe in, aux: as,

Ie vaux, *I am worth.*
For the ſingular. Tu vaux, *thou art worth*, ou vous vallez, *or you are worth.*
Il vaut, *he is worth.*
Nous vallons, *we are worth.*
Plurall. Vous vallez, *ye are worth.*
Ils vallent, *they are worth.*

But

But, vouloir, *to will*, &, pouuoir, *to can*, ende in, eux; as vouloir, *to will*, veux, *I will*, pouuoir, *to can*, peux, *I can*

For the singular.
Ie peux, *I can.*
Tu peux, *thou canst*, ou vous pouuez, *or you can.*
Il peut, *he can.*

Plurall.
Nous pouuons, *we can.*
Vous pouuez, *you can.*
Ils peuuent, *they can.*

The Verbes that make their Infinitiue in re, forme their Present tense taking away, re, and putting to, s, as of dire, *to say*, dis, *I say*, escrire, *to write*, escris, *I write*, faire, *to doe*, fais, *I doe*, lire, *to reade*, lis, *I reade*, in this maner

For the singular.
Ie dis, *I say.*
Tu dis, *thou sayest*, ou vous dites, *or you say.*
Il dit, *he sayeth.*

Plurall.
Nous disons, *we say.*
Vous dites, *you say.*
Ils disent, *they say.*

For the singular.
I'escris, *I write.*
Tu escris, *thou writest*, ou vous escriuez, *or you write.*
Il escrit, *he writeth.*

Plurall.

Plurall. { Nous escriuons, *we write.*
Vous escriuez, *you write.*
Ils escriuent, *they write.*

For the last they, which ende in, ore, forme their Present tense, chaunging, re, into, s, as of, clore, *to close*, clos, *I close*, and his Compounds, and other lyke, and they be conjugated thus

For the singular. { Ie clos, *I shut.*
Tu clos, *thou closest*, ou vous cloez, *or you close.*
Il clost, *he closeth.*

Plurall. { Nous cloüons, *we close.*
Vous cloüez, *you close.*
Ils cloent, *they close vp.*

Of the forming of the Preterimperfect tense.

The Preterimperfect tense is formed in all verbes of what termination and conjugation that they be, by the first person of the plurall number of the Indicatiue mode, and Present tense, chaunging, ons, into, oye, or, oys, as of, aimons, *we loue*, we haue l'aimoye, or, l'aimoys, *I loued*, but most commonly, oys, as of, faisons, *we doe*. faisois, *I did*, disons, *we say*. disoys, *I sayde*. monstrons, *we shewe*, monstroys, *I shewed*,

I shewed, and so of all the fiue verbes wythout exception. Therefore I wyll not tarye long herein, for it shall suffyce to conjugate one for all, seeing that by the same shal be known the conjugating of the others. So then of nous aimons, *we loue*, we haue, I'aimoys, *I loued*, in thys sort:

For the singular.
I'aimoys, *I loued.*
Tu aimoys, *thou lovedst*, ou vous aimies, *or you loued.*
Il aymoit, *he loued.*

Plurall.
Nous aimions, *we loued.*
Vous aimiez, *ye loued.*
Ils aimoyent, *they loued.*

Of the forming and termination of the first Preterperfect tense.

The first Preterperfect tense of our tongue hath diuers terminations, according as hys Infinitiues ende diuersly. The verbes which ende in, er, make thys Preterperfect here in, ay, or, é, masculyne, as some saye, but most commonly in, ay: as,

For the singular.
I'aimay, *I loued.*
Tu aimas, *thou lovedst*, ou vous aimastes, *or you loued.*
Il aima, *he loued.*

Plurall.

Plurall. { Nous aimaſmes, *we loued.*
Vous aimaſtes, *ye loued.*
Ils aimerent, *they loued.*

They which ende in, dre, haue this Preterperfect in, dis, as of, tordre, *to wreſt*, tordis, *I wreſted*, thus:

For the ſingular. { Ie tordis, *I wreſted.*
Tu tordis, *thou wreſtedſt*, ou vous tordiſtes, *or you wreſted.*
Il tordit, *he wreſted.*

Plurall. { Nous tordiſmes, *we wreſted.*
Vous tordiſtes, *ye wreſted.*
Ils tordirent, *they wreſted.*

Except prendre, *to take*, which maketh prins, *I tooke*. As,

For the ſingular. { Ie prins, *I tooke.*
Tu prins, *thou tookeſt*, ou vous prinſtes, *or you tooke.*
Il print, *he tooke.*

Plurall. { Nous prinſmes, *we tooke.*
Vous prinſtes, *ye tooke.*
Ils prindrent, *they tooke.*

Touching thoſe that ende in, ir, ſome forme this Preterperfect in, ins, as for example, retenir, *to keepe.*

For

For the singular.
Ie retins, *I kept.*
Tu retins, *thou kepst*, ou vous retinstes, *or you kept.*
Il retint, *he kept.*

Plurall.
Nous retinsmes, *we kept.*
Vous retinstes, *ye kept.*
Ils retinrent, *they kept.*

As much must be sayde of these Verbes, maintenir, *to maintaine*, resiouir, *to reioyce*, preuenir, *to preuent*. The other be lyke to their Indicatyue mode as touching their termination, as, assopir, *to waxe drowsie*, assopis, *I waxed drowsie*, banir, *to banishe*, banis, *I banished*, conuertir, *to conuert*, conuertis, *I conuerted*. Ouir, *to heare*, is excepted, as we may see in coniugating it, in thys fashion:

For the singular.
I'ouy, *I hearde.*
Tu ouys, *thou hardest*, ou vous ouystes, *or you hearde.*
Il ouyt, *he hearde.*

Plurall.
Nous ouysmes, *we hearde.*
Vous ouystes, *ye hearde.*
Ils ouyrent, *they hearde.*

They that ende in, oir, forme and ende their first preterperfect in, u, as of apperceuoir, *to perceyue*, aperceu, *I perceyued*, conceuoir, *to conceyue*, conceu, *I conceyued*, deceuoir, *to deceyue*, deceu. *I decey-*

I deceyued, valloir, *to be worth*, vallu, *I was worth*, vouloir, *to will*, voulu, *I willed*, pouuoir, *to be able*, peu, *I coulde*. And they be conjugated thus:

For the singular,
I'aperceu, *I perceyued.*
Tu aperceuz, *thou perceyuedst*, ou vous aperceuſtes, *or you perceyued.*
Il aperceut, *he perceyued.*

Plurall.
Nous aperceuſmes, *we perceyued.*
Vous aperceuſtes, *ye perceyued.*
Ils aperceurent, *they perceyued.*

For the singular.
Ie peu, *I coulde.*
Tu peus, *thou couldſt*, ou vous peuſtes, *or you coulde.*
Il peut, *he coulde.*

Plurall.
Nous peuſmes, *we coulde.*
Vous peuſtes, *ye coulde.*
Ils peurent, *they coulde.*

Auoir, *to haue*, and Scauoir, *to knowe*, be excepted, the which make their firſt Preterperfect in, ay, as the verbes in, er. The verbes that ende in, re, make all their firſt Preterperfect in, is, as of, dire, *to ſay*, Ie dis, *I ſaid*, eſcrire, *to wryte*, eſcriuis, *I wrote*. And

For the singular.
I'eſcriuis, *I wrote.*
Tu eſcriuis, *thou wroteſt*, ou vous eſcriuiſtes, *or you wrote.*
Il eſcriuit, *he wrote.*

Nous escriuismes, *we wrote.*
Plurall. Vous escriuistes, *ye wrote.*
Ils escriuerent, *they wrote.*

And so of their lyke, except cognoistre, *to knowe*, boire, *to drinke*, croire, *to beleue*, taire, *to be silent*, plaire, *to please*, repaistre, *to feede*. The which haue their first Preterperfect in, u, like to those that ende in, oir, of which wee haue spoken heretofore.

Of the forming of the last Preterperfect tense.

The last preterperfect tense may be known generally in all sorts of Verbes, by the three persons of thys verbe, ay, *haue*, which be assignes and tokens of it. And for the better knowledge of it, I will shewe it by the conjugating of one verbe, which shall serue for all. Let vs take, aimer, *to loue*, which hath

For the singular.
I'ay aymé, *I haue loued.*
Tu as aimé, *thou hast loued*, ou vous auez aimé, *you haue loued.*
Il a aimé, *he hath loued.*

Plurall.
Nous auons aimé, *we haue loued.*
Vous auez aimé, *ye haue loued.*
Ils ont aimé, *they haue loued.*

So that the persons of the verbe, ay, are as

you

you ſée, for the

Singular. { Ay, *haue.*
As, *haſt*, ou auez, *or haue.*
A, *hath.*

Plurall. { Auons, *we haue.*
Auez, *ye haue,*
Ont, *they haue.*

Of the forming of the Preterpluperfect tenſe.

The Preterpluperfect of all verbes is alwayes formed of the Preterimperfect of this verbe, ay, that goeth before it, which is for the ſingular for the firſt and ſeconde perſon, auoys ou auiez, auoit, for the third. For the Plurall, auyons, auyez, auoient. Let vs ſoyne it then with ſome verbe whatſoeuer, and we ſhall make therewith a Preterpluperfect, in this ſort:

For the ſingular. { I'auoys aimé, *I had loued.*
Tu auois aimé, *thou hadſt loued.* ou
vous auiez aimé, *or ye had loued.*
Il auoit aimé, *he had loued.*

Plurall. { Nous auions aimé, *we had loued.*
Vous auiez aimé, *ye had loued.*
Ils auoient aimé, *they had loued.*

For the singular.
- I'auoys dit, *I had sayde.*
- Tu auois dit, *thou hadst sayde*, ou vous auiez dit, *or you had sayde.*
- Il auoit dit, *he had sayde.*

Plurall.
- Nous auions dit, *we had sayde.*
- Vous auiez dit, *ye had sayde.*
- Ils auoient dit, *they had sayde.*

And so of all the other.

Of the forming and termination of the future tense Indicatiue.

All verbes haue their termination alike in this Future tense, to wete, for the singular, ray, ras, ra, res, and, ra, for the Plurall, rons, rez, ront, as we may easily see by the coniugating of all verbes, if we had leysure to recyte them. But bycause it should be a thing long and tedious, we will content our selues with one example, seeing that by it all other shall be knowne. Let vs keepe then our ordinarie verbe which is aimer, *to loue*, for somuch as it is lyke to others in this tense. It hath

For the singular.
- I'aimeray, *I will loue.*
- Tu aimeras, *thou wilt loue*, ou vous aimerez, *or you will loue.*
- Il aimera, *he will loue.*

Plurall.
- Nous aimerons, *we will loue.*
- Vous aimerez, *ye will loue.*
- Ils aimeront, *they will loue.*

For

For the singular.	Ie feray, *I will doe.*
	Tu feras, *thou wilt doe,* ou vous ferez, *or you will doe.*
	Il fera, *he will doe.*
Plurall.	Nous ferons, *we will doe.*
	Vous ferez, *ye will doe.*
	Ils feront, *they will doe.*

Of the Imperatiue moode.

The Imperatiue hath but the second and third person as well in the singular, as in the Plurall. And as for the seconde person herof, it is easily knowne in all sorts of verbes, seeing that it is alwayes like to the seconde person of ỹ present tense of th' Indicatiue moode, sauing that it hath not ỹ pronoune primitiue, to weet, tu, *thou,* ou vous, *or you,* as for example, aimes, *loue thou,* ou aimez, *or loue you,* dis, *say thou,* ou dites, *or say ye,* proposes, *propoũd thou,* ou proposez, *or propound ye,* and so others. The thirde person of this Imperatiue is knowne also in all verbes by this Particle, que, which goeth before it, not altogither immediatly: for the Pronoune primitiue (that is to say, Il, for the singular, and, Ils, for the Plurall) is next vnto it, but this particle, que, and the Pronoune Il, and, Ils, be ioyned togither, as if it were but one worde, by the figure Apostrophe, by

the which (as we haue already sayde) the, e, of, que, is eaten vppe, bicause that the other vowell which is, i, is ioyned vnto it in thys sort, qu'il aime, *let him loue*. qu'il die, *let him say*. qu'il face, *let him doe*. And in the Plurall, qu'ils aiment, *let them loue*, qu'ils disent, *let them saye*, qu'ils facent, *let them doe*. And therefore behold howe we shall conjugate togither these two persons of the Imperatiue.

For the Singular. { Aimes, *loue thou*, ou aimez, *or loue you*.
Qu'il aime, *let him loue*.

For the Plurall. { Aimez, *loue ye*.
Qu'ils aiment, *let them loue*.

The Imperatiue hath two Future tenses, the one is called affirmatiue, and the other negatiue, which haue but the seconde and thirde person as their Imperatiue, and haue alwayes before them as signes, these particles, fay, ou faites, garde, ou gardez, voy, ou voyez. An example of the Future affirmatiue,

For the Singular. { Fay que tu aimes, *see that thou loue*, ou faites que vous aimez, *or see that you loue*.
Fay, ou faites, qu'il aime, *see that he loue*.

For the Plurall. { Faites que vous aimez, *se that ye loue*.
Faites qu'ils aiment, *see that they loue*.

For

For the Singular.
- Garde que tu parles, *take heede what thou speakest*, ou gardez que vous parliez, *or take hede what you speak*.
- Garde, *take heede*, ou gardez, *or take you heede*, qu'il parle, *that hee speake*.

For the Plurall.
- Gardez, *take ye heede*, que vous parliez, *that ye speake*.
- Gardez qu'ils parlent, *take ye heede that they speake*.

For the singular.
- Voy que tu faces, *see that thou doe* ou voyez que vous faciez, *or see that you doe*.
- Voy, *see*. ou voyez, *or see you*, qu'il face, *that he doe*.

For the Plurall.
- Voyes que vous faciez, *see that ye doe*.
- Voyez qu'ils facent, *see that they doe*.

As much thereof may a man say of the Future negatiue, but that there must be added a negation, as,

For the singular.
- Fay que tu ne parles, *see that thou speake not*, ou faites que vous ne parliez, *or see that you speake not*.
- Fay ou faites qu'il ne parle, *see that he speake not*.

The Plu.
- Faites q̃ vous ne pliez, *see that ye speak not*.
- Faites qu'ils ne plẽt, *see that they speak not*.

And so of others.

Of the Optatiue.

The Optatiue is knowne in all Verbes by this particle of desiring, Ie prie Dieu, *I pray God,* ou Dieu vueille que, *or God graunt that.* In the rest it is lyke to the Present tense: as for example

For the singular,
- Ie prie Dieu, *I pray God,* or dieu vueille que j'aime, *God graũt that I loue.*
- Tu aimes, *thou loue,* ou vous aimez, *or you loue.*
- Il aime, *he loue.*

For the Plurall.
- Dieu vueille que nous aimons, *God graunt that we loue.*
- Vous aimez, *ye loue.*
- Ils aiment, *they loue.*

This Optatiue hath fower tenses, as the Indicatiue, to wete ỹ preterimperfect, Perfect, Preterpluperfect, and Future tense.

Of the Preterimperfect of the Optatiue.

This Preterimperfect is knowne by this Particle, pleust à Dieu que, *I would it did please God that,* and also by his termination, which is in the Singular in, usse, in insse, in, isse, in, asse,

asse, and for the Plurall, in, usions, insions, isions, ɛ, asions: An example of those, which ende in, usse,

For the Singular.
- Pleust à Dieu que je cogneusse, *I woulde it did please God that I knew.*
- Tu cogneusses, *thou knowst*, ou vous cogneusiez, *or you knew.*
- Il cogneust, *he know.*

Plurall.
- Nous cogneusions, *we knew.*
- Vous cogneusiez, *ye knew.*
- Ils cogneussent, *they knew.*

An example of them which ende in, insse,

For the Singular.
- Pleust à Dieu que je prinsse, *I woulde it did please God that I tooke.*
- Tu prinsses, *thou tookest*, ou vous prinsiez, *or you tooke.*
- Il print, *he tooke.*

For the Plurall.
- Pleust à Dieu que nous prinsions, *I woulde it pleased God, that we tooke.*
- Vous prinsiez, *yee tooke.*
- Ils prinssent, *they tooke.*

An example of, isse,

For the singular.
- Pleust à Dieu que je fisse, *I woulde it pleased God that I made.*
- Tu fisses, *thou madest*, ou vous fissiez, *or you made.*
- Il fit, *he made.*

For

For the Plurall.
- Pleuſt à Dieu, que nous fiſsions, *I woulde it pleaſed God, that we made.*
- Vous fiſsiez, *ye made.*
- Ils fiſſent, *they made.*

An example of theſe that ende in, aſſe, (which all verbes ending in, er, doe)

For the ſingular.
- Pleuſt à Dieu, que j'aimaſſe, *I would it pleaſed God, that I loued.*
- Tu aimaſſes, *thou louedſt,* ou vous aimaſsiez, *or you loued.*
- Il aimaſt, *he loued.*

For the Plurall.
- Pleuſt à Dieu, que nous aimaſsions, *I woulde it pleaſed God, that we loued.*
- Vous aimaſsiez, *ye loue.*
- Ils aimaſſent, *they loued.*

Of the Preterperfect.

This Preterperfect hath alſo for one of his ſignes, Dieu vueille que, *God graunt that,* ou à ma volunte, *or I would*: And beſides this ſigne it hath an other, which is the Preſent tenſe of the Optatiue mode of this verbe, ay, thus

For the ſingular.
- I'aye, I *haue.*
- Tu ayes, *thou haſt,* ou vous ayez, *or you haue.*
- Il ait, *he hath.*

Plurall.

Plurall. { Nous ayons, *we haue.*
Vous ayez, *ye haue.*
Ils ayent, *they haue.*

In such sort that adding any Verbe what we list to the Personnes of that tense of the Verbe, ay, this Preterperfect shall be formed, as for example.

For the singular. { Dieu vueille, que j'aye aimé, *God graunt, that I haue loued.*
Tu ayes, *thou hast*, ou vous ayez aimé, *or you haue loued.*
Il ait aimé, *he hath loued.*

For the Plurall. { Dieu vueille, que nous ayons aimé, *God graunt, that we haue loued.*
Vous ayez aimé, *ye haue loued.*
Ils ayent aimé, *they haue loued.*

Of the Preterpluperfect.

This Preterpluperfect is knowne generally in all sortes of Verbes by the Preterimperfect of the Optatiue of this Verbe, ayer, which commeth of, j'ay, which is in this maner conjugated

For the singular. { Pleust à Dieu, que j'eusse, *I woulde to God that I had.*
Tu eusses, *thou haddest*, ou vous eussiez, *or you had.*
Il eut, *he had.*

For

For the Plurall.
- Pleust à Dieu, que nous eussions, *woulde to God, that we had.*
- Vous eussiez, *that ye had.*
- Ils eussent, *they had.*

So that Coniugating it with what Verbe so euer this Preterpluperfect is so formed, as in this one example for all

For the singular.
- Pleust à Dieu, que j'eusse aimé, *I woulde to God, that I had loued.*
- Tu eusses, *thou hadst,* ou vous eussiez aimé, *or you had loued.*
- Il eut aimé, *he had loued.*

For the Plurall.
- Pleust à Dieu, que nous eussions aimé, *would to God, that we had loued.*
- Vous eussiez aimé, *ye had loued.*
- Ils eussent aimé, *they had loued.*

Of the Subiunctiue moode.

The Subiunctiue hath fower tenses, the Present, Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect and the preterpluperfect. The present, is like to the Present tense of the Optatiue: sauing, that we put in steede of, Pleust à Dieu, *woulde to God,* veu que, *seeing that,* ou combien que, *or although that,* j'açoyt, *albeit,* si, *if,* quand, *when,* as

For

For the singular.
- Veu que j'aime, *seeing that I loue.*
- Tu aimes, *thou loueſt*, ou vous aimez, *or you loue.*
- Il aime, *he loueth.*

For the Plurall.
- Veu que nous aimons, *ſeeing that we loue.*
- Vous aimez, *ye loue.*
- Ils aiment, *they loue.*

For the ſingular.
- Combien que je dis, *although that I ſay.*
- Tu dis, *thou ſayeſt*, ou vous dites, *or you ſay.*
- Il dit, *he ſayeth.*

For the Plurall.
- Combien que nous diſons, *although that we ſay.*
- Vous dites, *ye ſay.*
- Ils diſent, *they ſay.*

And ſo of all others.

Of the Preterimperfect.

This Preterimperfect in all Verbes is like to the Preterimperfect of the Indicative Mode; as you may ſee there, or elſe ending in, rois, and then this particle, quand, goeth before it, as

For the ſingular.
- Quand j'aimerois, *when I loued.*
- Tu aimerois, *thou lovedſt*, ou vous aimeriez, *or you loued.*
- Il aimeroit, *he loued.*

For

For the Plurall. { Quand nous aimerions, *when we loued.*
Vous aimeriez, *ye loued.*
Ils aimeroient, *they loued.*

It hath also the termination of the Preterimperfect of the Optatiue, wherevnto I doe sende you, to see that which I haue spoken of it there, only there is giuē vnto it for a signe, this Particle, Combien que, *although that*, which alwayes goeth before it.

Of the Preterperfect.

This Preterperfect is as the seconde Preterperfect of the Indicatiue mode: (but that there must be added for his signification this particle, veu que, *seeing that*, which is put before it) or as the Preterperfect of the Optatiue, by adding vnto it Ceede of, Dieu vueille que, *God graunt that*, Combien que, *although that*.

Of the Preterpluperfect.

This Preterpluperfect is knowne by the Preterimperfect of the subiunctiue mode of this Verbe, ay, by ioyning with it, the first Person of the seconde Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue mode of any Verbe whatsoeuer. Now the Preterimperfect of the Subiunctiue of this Verbe, ay, is coniugated in this sort

For

For the singular.
Quand j'aurois, *when I had.*
Tu aurois, *thou hadst,* ou vous auriez, *or you had.*
Il auroit, *he had.*

Plurall.
Nous aurions, *we had.*
Vous auriez, *ye had.*
Ils auroient, *they had.*

Now let vs ioyne with it, for example the first Person of the seconde Preterperfect of, j'aime, ou dit, ou fait, which is, aimé, dit, fait, we shall then finde for the first person of the singular that it is, quand j'auroys aimé, *when I had loued,* quand j'aurois dit, *when I had sayd.* quand j'aurois fait, *when I had done,* and so of others, for the seconde Person, tu aurois, *thou hadst,* ou vous auriez aimé, dit, fait, *or you had loued, sayde, done,* for the third, Il auroit aimé, dit, fait, *he had loued, sayde, done.* For the Plurall, quand nous aurions aimé, dit, fait, *when we had loued, sayde, done,* vous auriez aimé, dit, fait, *ye haue loued, sayde, done,* Ils auroient aimé, dit, fait, *they had loued, sayde, done.* And that which I say of these three Verbes must be sayde of others. This Preterpluperfect may also be knowne by the Preterimperfect of the Indicatiue mode of this same Verbe, ay, which is auoys, as

For

For the singular.
- Veu que j'auoys aimé, *seeing that I had loued.*
- Tu auoys aimé, *thou hadst loued,* ou vous auiez aimé, *or you had loued.*
- Il auoit aimé, *he hath loued.*

For the Plurall.
- Veu que nous auions aimé, *seeing that we had loued.*
- Vous auiez aimé, *ye had loued.*
- Ils auoyent aimé, *they had loued.*

Or else lyke to the Preterpluperfect of the Optatiue of the sayde Verbe, ay, example.

For the singular.
- Combien que j'euſſe aimé, *although that I had loued,*
- Tu euſſes aimé, *thou hadst loued,* ou vous euſsiez aimé, *or you had loued.*
- Il eut aimé, *he had loued.*

For the Plurall.
- Combien que nous euſsions aimé, *although that we had loued.*
- Vous euſsiez aimé, *ye had loued.*
- Ils euſſent aimé, *they had loued.*

And so of all others. For you may not thinke that bycause I put so oftē this Verbe aimer, for example that I woulde not haue this to be vnderstanded, as well of other Verbes as of it, but seeing that all other Verbes may be cōprehended by one example

ple I take this ynough then as the first that commeth. Notwithstanding when they differ I owe shew it, and haue shewed it, bringing then an example of all the kyndes of Verbes that differ: as you may see in that which I haue sayde heretofore.

Of the Infinitiue.

The Infinitiue, first hath neither number, nor Person, and touching the terminations of it, I will not now speake bycause I haue treated amplie ynough therof in the beginning of the Verbes, where we shewed howe many sortes there were of them & how they ended. Therefore when you shall doubt of a Verbe, you must haue recourse to that which I haue alreadie sayde.

Of the Preterpluperfect of the Infinitiue.

This Preterpluperfect hath alwayes before it for a marke and signe, this Infinitiue auoir, *to haue*, as auoir aimé, *to haue loued*, auoir dit, *to haue sayde*, auoir parlé, *to haue spoken*, auoir mangé, *to haue eaten*.

Of the Future.

The Future hath before it this particle,

que, and as concerning the reſt, it is lyke to the Future of the Indicatiue: as

For the ſingular:
- Que j'aimeray, *that I ſhall loue.*
- Que tu aimeras, *that thou ſhalt loue.*
- ou vous aimerez, *or you ſhall loue.*
- Qu'il aimera, *that he ſhall loue.*

For the plurall:
- Que nous aimerons, *that we ſhall loue.*
- Que vous aimerez, *that ye ſhall loue.*
- Qu'ils aimerõt, *that they ſhall loue.*

Of the Gerundine.

The Gerundine is formed of Infinitiues by adding this particle, de, which goeth before the Infinitiue in this ſort, le moyen d'aimer, *the way to loue*, la faculté de parler, *the faculty to ſpeake*, d'eſcrire, *to write*, de paindre, *to paint*, and ſo of others. We haue another kinde of Gerundines which is formed by the participle of the preſent tenſe ending in, ant, adding this particle, en, before the participle, as en aimant, *in louing*, en diſant, *in ſaying*, en faiſant, *in dooing*, en parlant, *in ſpeaking*, and there is a thirde kinde of Gerundines, which is formed of the Infinitiue and of this particle, pour, or Il faut, which go before: as pour aimer, *for to loue*, pour dire, *for to ſay*, pour faire, *for to doe*. Il faut aimer, *he muſt loue*. Il faut eſcrire,

ſcrire, *he muſt write*, the Supine may be formed after the ſame ſort.

Of the Participle.

There be two participles of the Infinitiue, the one that commeth of the Verbe actiue, which endeth in, ant, as aimant, *loving*, faiſant, *doing*, parlant, *ſpeaking*, and the other which commeth of the Verbe paſſiue: as aimé, *loued*, dit, *ſpoken*, fait, *done*, whereof we will treate more largely hereafter.

Of the Verbe Paſsiue.

To know well the verbe Paſſiue, we muſt coniugate one, by the which all the other maye be coniugated, putting before it the verbe Subſtantiue for a ſigne thereof, which in coniugating varieth the tenſe, as it were alone by it ſelfe. We will therefore ſet forth one example for all, in this ſort.

The Indicatiue moode and the preſent tenſe.

For the ſingular.

Ie ſuis aimé, *I am loued.*
Tu es, ou vous eſtes aimé, *thou art, or you are loued.*
Il eſt aimé, *he is loued.*

Plurall. { Nous ſommes aimez, *we are loued.*
Vous eſtes aimez, *ye are loued.*
Ils ſont aimez, *they are loued.*

The Preterimperfect tenſe.

For the ſingular. { I'eſtois aimé, *I was loued.*
Tu eſtois ou vous eſtiez aimé, *thou wart, or you were loued.*
Il eſtoit aimé, *he was loued.*

Plurall. { Nous eſtions aimez, *we were loued.*
Vous eſtiez aimez, *ye were loued.*
Ils eſtoient aimez, *they were loued.*

The firſt Preterperfect.

For the Singular. { Ie fus aimé, *I was loued.*
Tu fus, ou vous fuſtes aimé, *thou waſt, or you were loued.*
Il fut aimé, *he was loued.*

Plurall. { Nous fumes aimez, *we were loued.*
Vous fuſtes aimez, *ye were loued.*
Ils furent aimez, *they were loued.*

The ſeconde Preterperfect.

For the ſingular. { I'ay eſté aimé, *I haue bene loued.*
Tu as, ou vous auez eſté aimé, *thou haſt or you haue bene loued.*
Il a eſté aimé, *he hath bene loued.*

Plurall.

Nous auons esté aimez, *wee haue bene loued.*
Plurall. Vous auez esté aimez, *ye haue bene loued.*
Ils ont esté aimez, *they haue bene loued.*

The Preterpluperfect.

I'auoys esté aimé, *I had bene loued.*
For the singular. Tu auoys, ou vous auiez esté aimé, *thou hadst, or you had bene loued.*
Il auoit esté aimé, *he had bene loued.*

Nous auions esté aimez, *we had bene loued.*
For the Plurall. Vous auiez esté aimez, *ye had bene loued.*
Ils auoient esté aimez, *they had bene loued.*

The Future.

Ie seray aimé, *I shall be loued.*
For the singular. Tu seras, ou vous serez aimé, *thou shalt, or you shall be loued.*
Il sera aimé, *he shall be loued.*

Nous serons aimez, *we shall be loued.*
Plurall. Vous serez aimez, *ye shall be loued.*
Ils seront aimez, *they shall be loued.*

Of the Imperatiue moode, the Preſent tenſe.

For the ſingular.
- Fay que tu ſoys aimé, *ſee that thou be loued*, ou que vous ſoyez aimé, *or that you be loued.*
- Face qu'il ſoit aimé, *ſe that he be loued.*

For the Plurall.
- Faites que vous ſoyés aimez, *ſee that ye be loued.*
- Facent qu'ils ſoient aimez, *ſee that they be loued.*

Of the Optatiue in the preſent tenſe.

For the ſingular.
- Dieu vueille que je ſoy aimé, *God graunt that I be loued.*
- Tu ſoys, ou vous ſoyez aimé, *that thou, or you be loued.*
- Il ſoit aimé, *he be loued.*

Plurall.
- Nous ſoyons aimez, *we be loued.*
- Vous ſoiez aimez, *ye be loued.*
- Ils ſoient aimez, *they be loued.*

The Preterimperfect.

For the ſingular.
- Dieu vuelle que je fuſſe aimé, *God graunt that I were loued.*
- Tu fuſſes aimé, ou vous fuſsiez aimé, *thou wert, or you were loued.*
- Il fut aimé, *he were loued.*

Plurall.

Nous fussions aimez, *we were loued.*
Plurall. Vous fussiez aimez, *ye were loued.*
Ils fussent aimez, *they were loued.*

Or else as the Preterimperfect of the Indicatiue, by putting before it for a signe, o si, O if: as, O si j'estois aimé. &c. *O if I were loued. &c.*

Of the Preterperfect.

Dieu vueille que I'aye esté aimé,
woulde God that I haue bene loued.
For the singular. Tu ayes esté aimé, ou vous ayez esté aimé, *thou hast bene loued, or you haue bene loued.*
Il ait esté aimé, *he hath bene loued.*

Nous ayons esté aimez, *we haue bene loued.*
For the Plurall. Vous ayez esté aimez, *yee haue bene loued.*
Ils aient esté aimez, *they haue bene loued.*

Of the Preterpluperfect.

Pleust à Dieu que I'eusse esté aimé,
woulde it pleased God that I had bene loued.
For the singular. Tu eusses, ou vous eussiez esté aimé, *that thou hadst, or you had bene loued.*
Il eust esté aimé, *he had bene loued.*

Nous eussions esté aimez, *we had ben loued.*

For the Plurall. Vous eussiez esté aimez, *ye had bene loued.*

Ils eussent esté aimez, *they had bene loued.*

The Future tense is lyke to the Present tense of the Optatiue moode.

Of the Subiunctiue moode, and of his Present tense.

The Present tense of the Subiunctiue moode is conjugated as the present tense of the Indicatiue, saying that it hath before it for a signe, veu que, *seeing that.*

Of the Preterimperfect.

Quand Ie serois aimé, *when I shoulde be loued.*

For the singular. Tu serois, ou vous seriez aimé, *thou shouldest, or you shoulde be loued.*

Il seroit aimé, *he shoulde be loued.*

Nous serions aimez, *we shoulde be loued.*

Plurall. Vous seriez aimez, *ye should be loued.*

Ils seroient aimez, *they shoulde be loued.*

Or elle as the preterimperfect of the Indicatiue mode, in giuing him this signe, veu que, *seing that*, or as the preterimperfect of the Optatiue.

Of the Preterperfect.

This preterperfect tense is conjugated as the preterperfect of the Optatiue.

Of the Preterpluperfect.

For the singular.

Quand I'aurois esté aimé, *when I had bene loued.*

Tu auroys, ou vo⁹ auriez esté aimé, *thou hadst, or you had bene loued.*

Il auroit esté aimé, *he had bene loued.*

For the Plurall.

Nous aurions esté aimez, *we had bene loued.*

Vous auriez esté aimez, *ye had bene loued.*

Ils auroient esté aimez, *they had bene loued.*

Or as the Preterpluperfect of the Indicatiue mode.

Of the Future.

For the singular.

Quand Iauray esté aimé, *when I shall haue bene loued.*

Tu auras, ou vous aurez esté aimé, *thou shalt, or you shall haue bene loued.*

Il aura esté aimé, *he shal haue ben loued.*

Plurall,

Plurall.

Nous aurons esté aimés, *we shall haue bene loued.*

Vous aures esté aimez, *yé shall haue bene loued.*

Ils auront esté aimez, *they shall haue bene loued.*

Of the Infinitiue moode.

Estre aimé, *To be loued.*

For the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect.

Auoir esté aimé, *To haue or had bene loued.*

Of the Future.

Que Ie seray aimé, *that I shall be loued,* ou I'espere que Ie seray aimé, *or I hope that I shall bee loued.*

The Participle is formed, taking awaye from the passiue the verbe Substantiue, as aimé, *loued,* and so of all the rest.

Of the Participle.

The participle is a part of speach, which is so called, bicause it procédeth of the nature of the Verbe, and of the Noune. Nowe we haue in our tongue two only sortes of participles:

ciples: whereof the one cõmeth of the verbe Actiue, and is called a participle of the present tense: and the other of the verbe passiue. That which proceedeth of the verbe Actiue, endeth in, ant, and is formed of the preterimperfect of the Indicatiue mode of the verbe actiue, of whatsoeuer coniugatiõ it be, chaunging, oys, into, ant, as aimois, *loued*, aimãt, *louing*, disois, *sayde*, disant, *saying*, faisois, *did*, faisant, *doing*, parlois, *spake*, parlãt, *speaking*, & so of others. Of which participle, is formed the participle feminine, by adding, e, feminine at the ende, as, aimant, aimante, disant, disante, faisant, faisante, for all the other which ende in, ant, be of the masculine gender.

The Participle that descendeth from the Verbe passiue is formed of the first person of the Indicatiue mode, by taking away the Verbe substantiue, which is ioyned vnto it: as we haue sayde in Coniugating the Verbe passiue, je suis aimé, *I am loued*, dit, *sayde*, fait, *made*, declaré, *declared*, estimé, *estemed*. There must then be taken away these particles, je suis, and beholde the participle formed in this sort, aimé, *loued*, dit, *sayde*, fait, *made*, estimé, *estime*, destitué, *destitute*, and so of others, whereof commeth the participle feminine by adding, e, feminine, as aimé aimée, dit dite, fait faite,

faite, estimé estimée.

For the rest, bycause, that these participles be declined as the noumes of which we haue spoken amplie ynough, I sende you thither. For it is all one in this respect of adding the Article, le, and, vn, for the masculine, la, and, vne, for the feminine, as for example of the participle actiue, l'aimant, *the louing*, et vn aimant, *and a louing*, for the masculine, and for the feminine, l'aimante, et vne aimante, example of the participle passiue: for the masculine l'aimé, *the beloued*, le dit, *the sayde*, et vn aimé, *and a beloued*, vn dit. *one sayde*, for the feminine, l'aimée, la dite, et vne aimée, vne dite. As for the plurall number there needeth but to adde, s, at the ende of the singular, and it shall be formed, as l'aimé les aimés, l'aimée les aimées, l'aimant les aimants, l'aimante, les aimantes, &c.

Of the Aduerbe.

The Aduerbes be wordes, which be not declined (as these three last sortes of wordes that is to saye, Coniunction, Preposition, and Interiection, of which wee will speake consequently hereafter) and ioyne themselues to Verbes to make that to be more clearely vnderstanded, which those Verbes signifie

signifie and to fulfill & accomplishe their significations, as the Adiectiues are ioyned to Substantiues, as for example, let vs take j'aime, *I loue*, a man knoweth not whither it be of much or little loue, or otherwise, if there be not ioyned vnto it an Aduerbe, as, grandement, *greatly*, ou legerement, *or lightly*, and so others, but then it is knowne with what loue one loueth : as je l'aime grandement, *I loue him greatly*, Il aime legeremẽt, ou bien peu, *he loueth lightly or very little*.

There are of diuers sortes of Aduerbes : some wherwith men vse to signifie or tell the tyme of a thing : as auiourd'huy, *To day*, demain, *to morrow*, hier, *yesterday*, l'autre iour, *the other day*, apres demain, *after to morrowe*, tous les iours, *euery day*, quand ou comme, *when, or as*, cependant que, *whyles*, maintenant, *now*, desia, *already*, à ceste heure, *at this houre*, tantost, *anon*, incontinent, *incontinent*, si pris si mis, *by and by*, longuement, *a long whyle*, tousiours, *alwayes*, tousiourmais, *for euer*, quelquefois, *sometymes*, aucunefois, *any tyme*, jadis, *in time past*. souuent, souuentesfois, *often, oftentymes*, peu souuẽt, *seldome*, jamais, *neuer*. cy apres, *hereafter*, par cy apres, *hereafter*, doresauauãt, *from henceforth*, ores, *but*, deuant, *before*, auant, *afore*, tant que, *so long*, jusques à tant que, *vntill so long as*.

Some

Some be to signifie the place, as when one asketh, où est il? *where is he?* or else, où est il allé, *whither is he gone?* men answere in this sort, Icy, *here*, là, *there*, illec, *there*, en ce lieu-là, *in that place*, en ce lieu cy, *in this place*, auprés *neare*, pres, *nygh*, dedans, *within*, hors, *without*, dehors, *abroade*.

And for the answering of this question, of d'ou vient il? *from whence commeth he?* It is sayde, d'icy, *of this place*, de là, *from hence*, d'illec, *from thence*.

For this: Par où est il passé? *which way went he?* One answereth, Par cy, *this way*, par là, *that way*, par illec, *by that place*.

For this question, de quel costé va il? *on what side goeth he?* One answereth in this manet, vers ce lieu cy, *towardes this place*, par icy, *hitherto*, par ce costé icy, *on this side*, par ce costé là, *on that side*, vers ce costé là, *towardes that side*, droict en auant, *right afore*, à trauers, *overthwart*, deuant, *before*, arriere, *behinde*, en arriere, *backwarde*.

Some serue to recken, or number: as vne foys, *once*, deux foys, *twyce*, troysfois, *thrise*, quatre foys, *foure tymes*, and so of the other.

Some signifie and shew order: puis apres, *afterwardes*, apres, *after*, en apres, *after that*, cy apres, *hereafter*, consequemment, *consequently*.

Some be to aske: quoy? *what?* pourquoy? where-

wherefore? de quoy? *why?* où, *where?* d'où, *from whence?* par où, *wherby?* cõment, *how?* quand, *when?* For to call, hau, *howe*, vien ça, *come hither*, ſt. whiſt, *hiſt*.

For to anſwere, hau, *howe*. Note it is ment that this laſt is ſomewhat rude, ſo that in the place of hau, we vſe theſe phraſes, plaiſt il, *pleaſeth it you*, que vous plaiſt il? *what ſhall it pleaſe you?* and Engliſh men this wyſe, tantoſt, *anon*. For to anſwere aſſuredly: Ouy, *yea*, il eſt ainſi, *it is ſo*, pourquoy non? *why not?*

For to affirme or confirme, ſans point de faute, *without any fayle*, certes, *certes*, vrayemẽt, *truely*, veritablement, *verily*, certainement, *certainly*, pour certain, *for certayne*.

For to denie, non, no, nie, *not*, nenny, *no*, nullement, *not at all*.

For to exhort & give courage, or ſus, *go to*, or auant, *now courage*, *courage*, bien bien, *well, well*, or ça, *come*.

For to wiſhe: à la mienne volunté, *I would*, pleuſt à Dieu, *might it pleaſe God*, Dieu vueille, *God graunt*, ſi, *if*, ou, *or*, o ſi, *o if*.

For to ſignifie ſome thinges that are to be done togither: enſemble, *togither*, quand & quand, *by and by*, tout d'une venue, *all at once*, tout d'un coup, *all at one chop*, enſemblement, *likewyſe*, tout d'un train, *all in a rowe*, auſi bien,

as well.

For to elect and chose, mieux, *better*, et mais bien, *and but well*, in this sort, non pas cecy, *not this*, mais bien cela, *but well that.*

For to separate, à part, *a part*; à l'escart, *by it selfe*, mais singulieremēt, *but specially*. As in this example, je vous en remercie tous mais singulierement, *I thanke you all of it, but specially*: mais nommement, *but namely*, principallemēt, *chiefly*: particulierement, *particularly*, specialement, *specially*, vous mon bon amy, *you my good friend.*

For to signifie in what maner, sçauammēt, *skilfully*, prudemment, *wysely*, vaillamment, *valiauntly*, diligemment, *diligently*, and so of others, which shew the qualitie of the thing.

For to signifie quantitie, great or little, or for to augment, fore, *very*; beaucoup; *much*, moult, *much*, trop, *to much*, grandement, *greatly*, bien, *well*. As in this sentence, tu sois le bien venu, *as for thee be thou welcome*. peu, *little*, gueres, *little*, vn peu, *a little*, trop peu, *to little*, vn bien peu, *a very little*, le moins du monde, *the least of the worlde*, tant soit peu, *be it never so little*, presque, *almost*, is one of them also, for that, the negation goeth before it, in this sort, je ne voy presque goutte, *I see not almost a whit.*

For to diminishe or make lesse, à grand peine,

peine, *skarce*, peu à peu, *little and little*, tout bellement, *faire*, posement, *softly*, petit à petit, *by little and little*, presque, *almost*, enuiron, *about*, peu pres, *well nigh*, Il ne s'en faut gueres, *there lacketh but little of it*, nullement du mõde, *by no meanes in the worlde*, peu s'en faut, *little lacketh*.

For to make comparison betweene two, or many, ausi, *also*, tant, *so much*, autant, *asmuch*, si, *so*, plus, *more*, and moins, *lesse*, which be wordes that serue to shew comparison of things, and haue after them, que, comme, ou, de, as, or, of, which are alwayes one of the members of the Comparison: as in these examples, Il est aussi sçauant que vous, *He is as learned as you*, Il n'est pas tant prudẽt que cault, *He is not so wyse as subtil*, Ie suis autant son amy, que ou comme celuy qui l'est par dessus tous, *I am as much his friend, as he that is aboue all other*. Le plus excellent de tous, *the most excellent of all*, le moins sage de tous, *the least wyse of all*.

For to shew, Voy-le-cy, *Here it is*, voy-le-là, *there it is*, voy-cy, *beholde here*, voy-là, *beholde there*.

For to doubt, Paraduanture, *peraduenture*, Il peut bien estre, *It may well be*, il se peut bien faire, *it may well be done*, il est possible, *it is possible*. Il est bien possible, *It is very possible*, d'auen-

ture, *by chaunce*, par cas fortuit, *perchaunce*, cõme fortune voulut, *as fortune woulde*, it is very true, that as to me I allow not these kindes of speaking, seeing that they smell more of Paynimes than the Christian speaches. And so I would gladly advertise you by ỹ way to leaue this worde Fortune, which these olde dreamers Paynimes and Idolatours haue forged in their fonde braynes.

For we must vse this worde, Dieu, *God*, & haue it alwayes in our mouth in all our doings, and affaires, seeing that all things are and do come by his diuine prouidence, without the which nothing can be.

Then in place that men say, de cas fortuit, *perchaunce*, comme fortune voulut, *as fortune woulde*, we must say: comme Dieu voulut, *as God woulde*, cecy ou cela se peut faire, *this or that may be done*, voire s'il plaist a Dieu, *to weete, if it please God*, the which must be added.

For to shew likenesse or resemblaunce, or Comparison, or example: Comme, as ainsi, *so*, ainsi que, *so as*, ainsi comme, *euen so*, comme si, *euen as*, tout ainsi que, *lyke as*.

Of Coniunctions.

Coniunctions are wordes, which serue for to ioyne and knit togither other wordes or senten-

sentences, of which there be diuers sortes.

Some be to ioyne onely: as these, et, *and*, ausi, *also*, example of, et, *and*, Il est bon et honneste, *he is good and honest*. Of, ausi, *also*, S'il vous offence, il m'offence ausi, *If he offende you, he offendeth me also*, d'auantage, *moreouer*, pareillement, *likewyse*, non seulement, *not onelye*, mais ausi, *but also*, en outre & qui plus est, *further and that more is*, au reste, *to the rest*, au par sur, *moreouer*, en apres, *afterwardes*, outre ce, *beside this*, mesme, mesmement, *also*, *namely*.

The other for to ioyne togither that which we woulde vnderstande a part: as, mais, *but*, example, Il est riche, mais meschant homme, *He is riche, but a wicked man*, voire mais, *yea but*, Il est bien vray que, *It is very true that*, vray est que, *true it is that*, *or then*, autrement, *otherwise*, sans cela, *without that*, mais ausi, *but also*: Ou, *or*, is a Coniunction to conioyne two things, of which we woulde affirme the one: as in this example, Il est bon, ou mauuais, *he is good, or euill*.

Some serue for to yéelde reason, car, *for*, pour ce que, *for that*, pourquoy, *wherfore*, quād à ce que, *as to this that*, & puis que, *and since that*, donc, *then*, attendu que, *considering that*, veu que, *seeing that*, pourtant, *by so much*, pour autant que, *for asmuch as*.

For to make exception, excepté, *except*, sinon, *but*, fors, *sauing*, si, *if*.

To shew a thing that followeth of another, pour autant que, *for asmuch as*, as pour autant que vous auez la fieure, vous auez chauld, *forasmuch as you haue the Ague, you are whot*, puisque, *sythens that*.

For to conclude, donques, *then*, parquoy, *therfore*, par ainsi, *by this*, & pourtant, *and therfore*, pour ce, *for that*.

To shew that, that which we say, causeth no let, or hinderaunce, Iaçoit, *albeit*, Cõbien que, *although that*, encores, *yet*, veu que, *seeing that*, toutesfois, *neuertheleſſe*, neantmoins, *neuertheleſſe*, si est ce que, *yet is it so that*, nonobstant, *notwithstanding*, pourueu que, *so that*, au moins, *at leaſt*, a tout le moins, *at the vttermost*, these two last serue for to demaunde that the least yet may be graunted vs: as in this example: Si vous ne voulez m'aydet, au moins n'empeschez les autres de ce faire, *If you will not helpe me, at the leaſt let not other to doe it*.

Of Prepositions.

The Prepositiõs are words that be put before other wordes, and therefore they are so called. As when a man speaketh of a place, of an order, or telleth the cause why, we saye,

Il eſt en la chambre, *he is in the chamber*. Il eſt le ſecond apres ceſtuy la, *he is the ſeconde after that ſame*. Ie l'ay fait à cauſe de luy, *I haue done it for his cauſe*.

Then we muſt knowe how many of them there are, & how they be placed, which may rather be ſeene by examples, than by rules or precepts. And therefore I will endeuour to diſcharge my ſelfe herein, the beſt that I can. It is true that if there doe remayne some behynde that I ſhewe not, you may not for that be offended, for it is a ſmall thing, and which may eaſily be learned in the French dictionaries: and beſide that, mannes memorie is ſo weake, that it is almoſt impoſſible to holde all things at the fingers ende. Then for the better underſtanding them, we will giue examples of them. And firſt, theſe fiue prepoſitions, à, au, *to*, aux, *to the*, de, *of*, du, *of*, *from*, des, *of the*, doe gouerne Nounes and Verbes: as for example of, à, and, de, aller à la ville, au preſche, aux prieres, *to go to the towne*, *to the ſermon*, *to prayers*. Of, de: Venir de la ville, du preſche, des prieres, *to come from the towne*, *from the ſermon*, *from prayers*. We ſaye alſo, eſtre à Londres, *to be at London*, au marché, *in the market place*, aux eſtuues, *in the hote houſes*. A, and de, with a Subſtantiue, ſerue for an Adiectiue:

as, homme à cheual, à pied, de cheual, de pied, *a man on horsebacke, a horseman, a foteman, on foote.* So we saye: quelque chose de bon, *some good thing*, homme de bien, *a good man*. A. sometimes with the Infinitiue mode Present tense, signifieth the Future tense, or qualitie of some dutie. As: chose à aduenir, *a thing to come to passe*, besongne à faire, *a worke to do*, chose à dire, *a thing to saye*, chose à taire, *a thing to keepe secret*. De, without an article, is ioyned with a noune of matter, quantitie, and instrument, as, couronne d'or, *a crowne of gold*, couppe d'argent, *a cuppe of siluer*, espee de fer, *a sworde of yron*, vn peu de feu, *a little fire*. This Preposition, des, is put in thys maner, des le commencement, *from the beginning*, des nostre enfance, *from our chyldehoode*. Depuis, and Iusques, followe one another in one sentence, after this sorte: Depuis le haut iusques au bas, *from aboue vntill beneath*, Depuis soleil couchant iusques au point du iour, *from the Sunne going downe vntill the breake of the day*. Depuis, is set alone when it signifieth some space of tyme, as, Ie ne l'ay point veu depuis ce temps là, *I haue not seene him sithence that time*. Example of par, as, par courroux, *by anger*, par sa faute, *by his fault*. De, pour, pour peur de honte, *for feare of shame*, cecy est pour moy, *this is for me*, faites cela

cela pour voſtre profit, *doe this for your profite*: Pour, with the Infinitiue preſent tenſe, ſignifieth ſomwhat to come; as, Il eſt pour eſtre grand perſonnage, *he is to be a great perſonage*, pour enrichir ſa maiſon, *for to enrich his houſe*, pour arriuer auiourd'huy, *for to arriue to daye*. Of parmy: parmy la feneſtre, *through the windowe*, parmy les champs, *through the fieldes*, parmy la ville, *through the towne*. Of Apres; le ſecond apres le roy, *the ſeconde next the king*, apres vous, *after you*. Of pres, and, aupres: ſeez vous prez de moy, *ſit you nigh me*, venes aupres de moy, *come neare me*. Of ſans; ſans cecy je fuſſe allé aux champs, *without this I had gone into the fieldes*, ſans le ſceu, *without knowing*, I'ay fait cela ſans qu'ils ſ'en ſoyent apperceuz, *I did the ſame, and they perceyued it not*. Of, deuant: deuant tous, *before all*, deuant le roy, *before the king*. Of, auecques, or, auec: auec peine & trauail, *with payne and traueyle*, venes auec moy, *come with me*, allez auecques elle, *go with hir*. Of en, and, és: en, is for the ſingular. As, Il eſt en Egypte, *he is in Egipt*: Es, for the plurall, as, Il eſt és deſerts, *he is in the deſertes*, és montaignes, *in the mountaynes*. There be of them yet ſome, as, enuers, *towards*, vers, *towards*, ſur, *vpon*, ſoubs, *vnder*, ſus, *aboue*, deſſus, *aboue*, deſſous, *beneath*, ſelon, *after*, ches, *vnto*, or, *at*, and verye

fewe other, the practise of which you maye easily see in reading Authors. For there they may be best learned. And therefore it sufficeth vs to haue shewed you with the finger, where the fountayne is, that you may drinke thereof when you are drye.

Of the Interiection.

Interiections be wordes that men call, and set betweene or in the middest of a matter, the affection of him that speaketh, there be diuers sortes of them.

Some serue to call: as, hay, hau, *howe.*

For to aske, haa? *hagh?*

For to perceyue, ha, ha. *ah, ah.*

For to crie, haro.

For to make men holde there peace, houysche, *hush,* mom, paix, *momme, peace.*

For to bid men beware, gare, *take heede.*

For to laugh, ho, *ha.*

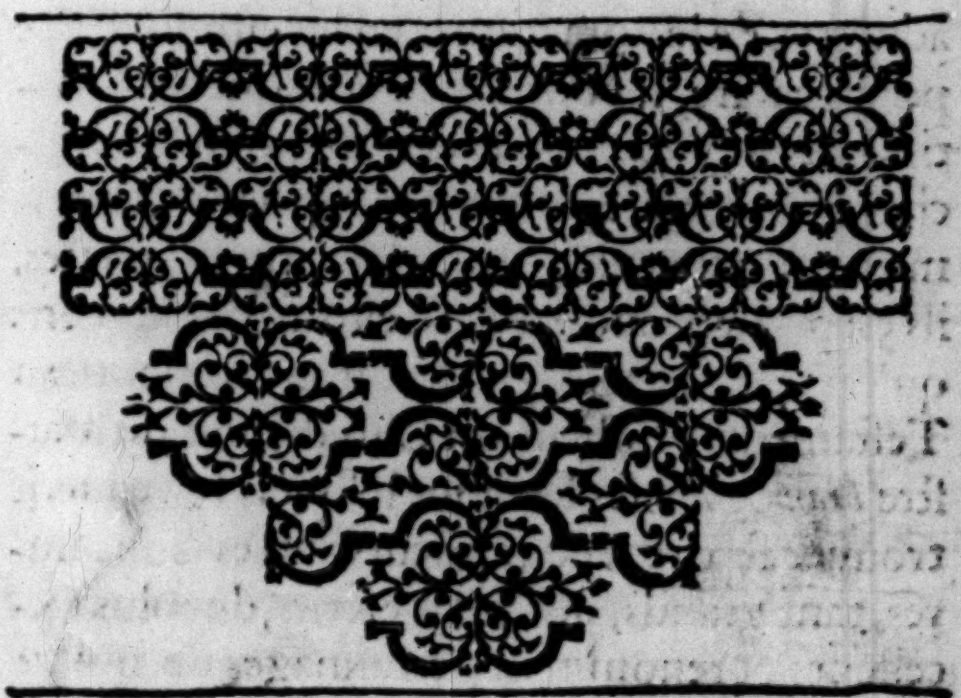
For to lament, helas, *las,* lasse, *hee,* hemy, *alas.*

For to maruayle, a, oya, dieux, dea.

For to be sadde, O.

For to abhorre, fy, fy.

FINIS.



ADVERTISSEMENT AVX LECTEVRS.

POVR ce que c'eſt peu de choſe, d'auoir la cognoiſſance des regles ſans la practique. I'ay bien voulu à la fin de ce mien traité vous aduertir, de les practiquer en les eſtudiant. Et pour ce faire, il vous faut auoir quelques petis liures Françoys pour le cõmencement, touchant les matieres que vous appeterez, comme ceux qui veulẽt lire les Eſcritures ſainctes, ils en peuuent auoir d'auſsi exquis & eloquens qu'on ſçauroit excogiter, comme le nouueau Teſtament, l'Inſtitution Chreſtienne de Maiſtre *Iean Caluin*, ſes ſermons leſquels ſe peuuent trouuer ſeparez, & pluſieurs autres bons liures, tant grands, que petis eſcrits, des plus excellents & renommez perſonnages de noſtre temps. Et quant à ceux qui ſe delectent auſsi de lire des liures ſur quelque autre ſubiect, je les veux admonneſter d'achater vn petit liuret Intitulé *le Theatre du Monde*, lequel eſt à bõ droict ainſi appellé, veu qu'il contient, non ſeulement le *Theatre du monde*, quant à la matiere, mais auſsi pour la quantité du liure. Le Theatre & le Threſor de l'elegance & pureté de noſtre langue. Il y en a d'autres qui ſont auſsi

AN ADVERTISEMENT TO THE READers.

BYcause that it is a small matter to haue the knowledge of rules without practise, I thought good at the end of this my treatise to aduertise you to practise the same, as you learne them. And for the doing hereof, you must get some litle French bookes to beginne withall, which touche the matters that you are desirous of. As they which will reade the holy Scriptures, they may thereof haue so exquisite, and eloquent as a man can deuise, as the newe Testament, the Christian Institution of M. Iohn Caluin, his Sermons, which may be found seuerally, and many other good bookes, as well great, as small, written by the most excellent and renowmed men of our tyme. And as for them, which are delighted to reade bookes vpon some other matter, I woulde admonishe them to buy a little booke Intituled: le Theatre du Monde, which is worthily so called, seeing that it contayneth not onely the glasse of the Worlde, as concerning the matter, but also for the quantitie, of the booke, the glasse and Treasure of the eloquence and pureneſſe of our tongue. There bee other also,

aussi fort bons & delectables pour la diuersité des matieres qu'ils contienent, comme le liure des propos memorables, le liure des Facecieuses nuits, le liure des nouuelles de la *Rayne de Nauarre*, ou c'est qu'on peut descouurir les astuces de ce mõde, & le moyen de s'en donner garde, & maints autres semblables discours lesquels vous pouuez sçauoir des Libraires, toutesfois & quantes que vous voudrez, il ne faut seulement que leur demander en general quelque bon liure Françoys de telle grandeur, & sur telle & telle matiere, & ils le vous enseigneront incontinent. Au reste d'autant que je me doute, que vous n'entendrez pas tous les mots que vous lirez, je vous conseille d'auoir par mesme moyẽ, vn petit Dictionnaire François & Anglois, ou François & Latin (à ceux qui l'entendent) car vous y trouuerrez facilement, selon l'ordre des lettres, la signification de tous les mots & puis apres vous voirez aisement au premier liure de ce present traité, comme il les faut prononcer, & puis au second de quelle partie d'oraison ils sont, & s'ils sont Noms quels noms, de quel nombre, & de quel cas, & s'il sont Verbes, en quel meuf, & en quel temps vous les colloquerez, & ainsi des autres parties. Voilà où je clorray le petit ruisselet de la petite source, qu'il a pleu a Dieu me donner

verye good and pleasaunt, by reason of the diuersitie of matters, which they contayne: as the booke of Propos memorables, the booke of Facecieuses nuicts, the booke of Nouuelles de la Rayne de Nauarre, where a man maye discouer the subtill practises of the worlde, and the meane to take heede of them, and manye other suchlyke discourses, the which you maye knowe of the booke sellers, as often and when you wyll, you neede onely but aske them generallye, some good Frenche booke of such a byggnesse, and vppon such, and such a matter, and they will shew it you by and by. As touching the rest, forasmuch as I doubt, that you will not vnderstande all the woordes that you shall reade, I counsell you to haue likewyse a little Dictionarie, Frenche and Englishe, or Frenche and Latine (for them that vnderstande it.) For there you shall finde easilye, after the order of the crosse rowe, the signification of all woordes. And afterwardes you shall see easily in the first Booke of this present Treatise, howe they are to bee pronounced, and after in the seconde, of what part of speache they be, and if they be Nounes, what Nounes, of what number, & of what case: and if they be Verbes, in what moode, and in what tense you shall place them, and so of the other partes.

And thus dooe I shut vp the little Riuer of the little spring, which it hath pleased God to gyue

me

ner l'eau du quel (s'il luy plaist) vous seruira pour arrouser, & faire croistre des Herbes de nostre langue Françoise, au jardin de vostre memoire, qui vous seront par apres, nō moins odoriferantes, que profitables, tellement que si je voy, que vous luy faciez des cōduits, pour le receuoir, & que voz Herbes en verdoyent, je suppliray nostre bon Dieu, qu'il vueille en telle sorte croistre les vaines de la source de mon esprit, que je puisse de mieux en mieux faire chose qui soit à vostre bien, & contentement, comme je le prie qu'il vous maintienne en bonne prosperité. Ainsi soit-il.

Aduertiſement to the Readers.

me, the water whereof, (if it be his will) ſhall ſerue you, to ſprinckle, & make to grow, herbes of our French tongue, in the Garden of your memorie, which ſhall be to you hereafter no leſſe pleaſaunt in ſmell, than profitable, ſo that, if I ſee that you make paſſages to receyue the ſame, and that your Herbes thereby may ſpring. I ſhall beſeeche our good God, that he woulde in ſuch ſort encreaſe the vaynes of the Spring of my vnderſtanding, that I may the better doe the thing, that may be to your profit and contentation, as I praye hym, to maintayne you in good proſperitie.

So be it.